REGISTERED No. 1—1876.

The Bombay Gazette.

[With Supplement.

No 8476—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, APRIL 7, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
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Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Forth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In Town or Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type. 12 lines of which go to the Inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo every week.

The S. S. AVA, 2,600 Tons, 346 H.P., Commander C. M. H. Day, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 8th April 1876, at 4 P.M.

	April.		April.
Leaves Bombay	8	Leaves Tuticorin	17
„ Ratnagherry	9	„ Colombo	17
„ Vingorla	9	„ Galle	18
„ Goa	10	„ Pondicherry	21
„ Carwar	10	„ Madras	23
„ Mangalore	11	„ Coconada	25
„ Tellicherry	12	„ Vizagapatam	26
„ Calicut	13	„ Bimlipatam	26
„ Cannanore	14	„ Calingapatam	27
„ Mangalore	14	„ Gopalpore	27
„ Cochin	14	„ False Point	28
„ Alleppey	14	Arrives CALCUTTA	30

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers as this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Panitanah, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREE, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander T. P. Nailer, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 7th April 1876, at 4 P.M.

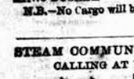
	April.		April.
Leaves BOMBAY	7	Leaves BUSREE	26
„ Kurrachee	11	„ Mahomerah	26
„ Jask	15	„ Fao	26
„ Bunder Abbas	18	„ Bushire	28
„ Linga	19	„ Linga	May 3
„ Baharein	19	„ Bunder Abbas	6
„ Bushire	21	„ Jask	6
„ Fao	22	„ Gwader	8
„ Mahomerah	22	„ Kurrachee	12
Arrive BUSREE	23	Arrives BOMBAY	15

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

CALLING AT KATTYAWAR COAST PORTS.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY at 2 P.M.

The S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander T. P. Nailer, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 7th April 1876, at 4 P.M.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 678 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander N. B. Sayers, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 10th April 1876, at 2 P.M., calling at Veraval, Porebunder, Mangrole and Cutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *Vid* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 24th, *of each month.* on the 1st

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Deck Passengers.
Suez	36	23	6	
Port Said	35	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	Steerage Passengers.
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

ARABIA to sail on SATURDAY, 15th April 1876.
BATAVIA to sail on MONDAY, 1st May 1876.
ASSIRIA to sail on MONDAY, 15th May 1876.
AUSTRALIA to sail on THURSDAY, 1st June 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on SATURDAY, 1st July 1876.
BATAVIA to sail on TUESDAY, 1st August 1876.
AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st September 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY, 1st October 1876.

From the 1st January 1876 Steamers will leave Genoa on the 10th and 24th, and Bombay on the 1st and 15th of every month, until further notice.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For handbooks of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummam Street.

Bombay, 8th December 1875.

"WILSON" LINE. FALMOUTH AND HAVRE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

S. S. XANTHO, 1,800 Tons,

TO LEAVE ABOUT 15TH APRIL.

THE above Vessel will have dispatch on the date named. She has excellent accommodation amidships for First-Class Passengers only. She carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY, exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board:—

FIRST CLASS ..... Rs. 500.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 25th March 1876.

LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL.

S.S. STRATHLEVEN, 2,300 Tons,

C. W. Pearson, Commander.

(*To leave end of April.*)

THIS New and Splendid Steamer will have despatch the last week of April, and is expected to make a quick passage. She has been built expressly for the Indian trade, and has excellent accommodation for Passengers, both on the main deck and in a Saloon built on deck. She will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL—Rs. 500,

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate prices. For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 15th March 1876.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	April. 1876.
SIAM	N.W. Rasel wood	3000	500	10th—Southampton.
ASSAM	G. F. Cafes	3033	500	17th—Suez, &c.
MALWA	P. S. Tomlin	2933	450	24th—Southampton.
				May.
ZAMBESI	A. Symons	2422	400	1st—Suez, &c.
DECCAN	J. D. Gaby	3429	550	8th—Southampton.
KAISER-I-H	E. J. Baker	2621	450	15th—Suez, &c.
BOKHARA	W. D. Anderson	1923	450	22nd—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Managon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Road at Managon, at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 30th March 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 18th April 1876, at 3 P.M., from Managon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. LOMBARDY, Captain E. M. Gillson (2,722 Tons and 450 H. P.), will be despatched as above, carrying H. M. Mails and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged the Company's Office before noon, on SATURDAY, the 15th April 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 4th April 1876. Superintendent.

BOMBAY TO SOUTHAMPTON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

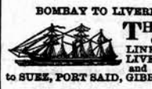
TO SAIL ABOUT 10TH MAY.

THE attention of Families intending to proceed to England is specially invited to the fine Steamer GALATEA, 3,001 Tons Register, 350 H.P. nominal, classed 10 A 1 at Lloyd's, well known in the South American Passenger Service as one of the favourite steamers of the Belgian Royal Mail Company. She has superior accommodation for Fifty First Class Passengers, and carries a DOCTOR and STEWARDESS. For Passage apply to Messrs. URINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

McCULLOCH, BEYTS & Co., Agents

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL.



THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL:—

	Tons	H.P.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
MACEDONIA	2377	426	19th Feb.	26th Feb.	8th April.
TRINACRIA	2107	424	18th Mar.	25th Mar.	17th May.
Also—					
EUROPA	2877	424	will sail from Bombay on or about		10th June.
INDIA	2229	500	do.	do.	10th July.
MACEDONIA	2377	426	do.	do.	10th August

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic Service.

	FARES FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.	SUEZ.
FIRST CLASS	Rs. 500	Rs. 320

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamers within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 8th March 1876.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS. BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

TO SAIL POSITIVELY ON 2ND MAY,

TRENTHAM HALL,

TO SAIL POSITIVELY ON 24TH MAY,

BRANKSOME HALL.

THE ATTENTION of INTENDING PASSENGERS is particularly called to these fine steamers, which have been specially constructed for the Bombay Trade. They are all built to steam 12 knots, and are expected to make the passage either to or from England in about 26 days.

Each steamer will carry a DOCTOR and STEWARDESS.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE via SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First-Class Passenger Steamers will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE:—

	Tons.	H.P.		
ETTORE FUSTINEL	3,800	400	on 10th April 1876.	
GIUPPINA	3,194	400	on 25th April 1876.	
A Passenger Steamer on 10th May 1876.				
Ditto			on 10th June 1876.	

These Steamers have excellent First and Second Class accommodation.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices):—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£40 0 0	£25 0	£18 0
To Port Said	£29 0 0	£20 10	£13 2
To Suez	£26 0 0	£24 0	£12 5
To Aden	£17 0 0	£13 0	£6 15

No Cargo will be received after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per

S. S. ZEAL, Captain Priest, arrived from LIVERPOOL, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING accompanied by DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS from the Seacon Dock.

No CLAIM of any kind will be paid after the departure of the steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents, Steamship Zeal.

Bombay, 4th April 1876.

HOTELS.

MALABAR FAMILY HOTEL, BREACH CANDY, MALABAR HILL, BOMBAY.

THIS HOTEL is located in the finest, coolest, most healthy and fashionable part of Bombay. "It is close to the sea," and surrounded by Gardens and beautiful Scenery.

The Rooms are very large, and fitted up with every home comfort.

Testimonials, with view of Hotel, forwarded on application.

The distance is within half an hour's drive of the Fort, and fifteen minutes from the G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways.

Terms—Moderate.

W. H. SARGENT,
Proprietor.

MATHERAN.—The HOPE HALL HOTEL is OPEN to VISITORS. First class accommodation for Ladies and Gentlemen. TWO SEPARATE BUNGALOWS.

TERMS—MODERATE.

B. GOMES, Proprietor.

NOTICES.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
3, RAMPART ROW,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS

S. D'ESPERANCE,
COPPER-PLATE ENGRAVER & PRINTER

BRASS STAMPS, OFFICIAL SEALS, STEEL DIES WITH CRESTS, ARMORIAL BEARINGS, MONOGRAMS, &c., &c. ENGRAVED and EMBOSSED in COLOURS, Neatly and with Despatch.

Bombay:—35, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

COMFORTABLE PHAETONS AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES FOR MAHABLESHWUR.

THE Undersigned begs to inform his numerous Patrons and Customers, that he has added a very large number of select HORSES and Comfortable CARRIAGES to his already large ESTABLISHMENT to meet the increasing demand of the coming MAHABLESHWUR SEASON, and is now prepared to perform engagements for PHAETONS, from POONA to MAHABLESHWUR, at the REDUCED RATE of Rs. THIRTY-FIVE per Phaeton including all charges, such as Tolls, Coolies, &c.

This specially Reduced Rate will be available to those of his patrons only who will kindly book their orders *during the Current Month*, so as to enable the undersigned to make needful arrangements for supplying the conveyances.

FRAMJEE ARDASEER,
Government Mail Contractor,
Between Poona and Bolgaum,
Dhond and Ahmednuggur,
Shorapoor and Mahableshwur

Poona, 30th March 1876.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

SASSOON DOCK.

GOVERNMENT having sanctioned the reduction of Wharfage Fees on OIL SEEDS from 9 Annas to 6 Annas per Ton at the Port Trust Bunders, the charge at the SASSOON DOCK is REDUCED from 10 ANNAS to 5 ANNAS per Ton from this date.

ROBERT SHACKELL, Superintendent.

Sassoon Dock, 6th April 1876.

FORT THEATRE,
APOLLO STREET,
ENTRANCE TO THE ENGLISH HOTEL.

TO-DAY, FRIDAY, 7TH APRIL.

STAR COMPANY.
A KISS IN THE DARK.
LUCRETIA BORGIA;
OR,
LA GRANDE DOCTRESSE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

First Class ..... Rs. 2 | Second Class ..... Re. 1.

Doors open at 8-30. Performance to commence at 9 o'clock punctually.

N. B.—Extra Tramway Cars leave from Elphinstone Circle and Church Gate Street after the performance.

PUNKAHS IN FULL SWING.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT, FRIDAY, 7TH APRIL.

FAREWELL BENEFIT
AND POSITIVELY LAST APPEARANCE IN BOMBAY
OF THE
BARONESS SERS.

THE BARONESS TO-NIGHT AS LADY MACBETH.
THE BARONESS TO-NIGHT IN THE "HONEYMOON."
ROSA COOPER
Will play To-night for the Benefit of BARONESS SERS.
"MATRIMONY."

Seats can be secured at SOUNDY & Co.'s PIT AND GALLERY ONE RUPEE.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

PASSENGERS by Rail or Boat arriving in Bombay will find full and accurate information regarding every ROUTE to TRAVEL from this City to other parts of India and abroad, in the "INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE," published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press on the 1st of each month. This "Guide" is the only one published in Bombay, and containing alterations, the newest Prices of Trains and Steamers on this side of India corrected up to date. The "Guide" has an excellent Railway Map of India, and an Introduction giving much useful information to Strangers staying a week or two in Bombay.

Price—EIGHT ANNAS.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION ..... Rs. 5.

The GUIDE may be obtained at

The "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
The BOOKSELLERS,
The BOMBAY HOTELS, and
The PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Ship PHILOSOPHER, arrived from CALCUTTA, are REQUESTED to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS.

No CLAIMS for DAMAGE or SHORT DELIVERY will be admitted under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before departure of the Vessel.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents Ship Philosopher.

Bombay, 6th April 1876.

THE BLOOD PURIFIER.

NO one residing in warm climates should ever be without DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA, which acts like a charm in curing all Liver, Kidney, Blood and Skin Complaints, by a roughening the system so as to enable every one to withstand all attacks of Fever, Cholera, and other diseases. Recommended and used by the Faculty. Dr. Jacob Townsend's Family Pills. Are the most popular medicine known for all bilious affections, liver and stomach complaints, and indigestion, as proved by thousands.—Wholesale Agents, Messrs. Bathgate and Co., for Bengal and Calcutta; Messrs. Berry and Co., Vepery, Madras. Chief Depôt, 131, Fleet Street, London.

WHEELER AND WILSON'S SILENT LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

HIGHEST HONORS AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.

PATRONISED BY THE ROYAL FAMILY.

SIMPLE and thorough of construction; speedy and easy of operation; durability of Seam; noiselessness of motion. Perfect workmanship. Plain-sewing, Hemming, Tucking, Felling, Gathering, Binding, Quilting, Cording, Braiding, Trimming and Fringing. Light or Heavy Cloth and Leather work.

INSTRUCTION TO PURCHASERS GRATIS. PACKING FREE.

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.,
Sole Agents.

No. 7, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

UNDER the Provisions of Section 44 of Act X. of 1875. Preparatory LISTS of COMMON JURORS and of SPECIAL JURORS prepared by the Clerk of the Crown were published in yesterday's *Government Gazette*, the first which have been prepared under the New Act. The revised lists will be published in the *Government Gazette* of the 27th April.

TO BE LET, FURNISHED, from 1st May for six months certain, the commodious and well situated BUNGALOW, completely furnished, now in the occupation of J. M. Maclean, Esq. Rent Rs. 250. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, in Middle Colaba, the UPPER-STORIED BUNGALOW now in the occupation of J. Nunezio, Esq. Rent Rs. 150. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

NOTICE.

LIST OF ESTATES of which LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION were GRANTED to the ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL and of Estates which came under his charge during the months of January, February and March 1876:—

Alves, Dennis, late Fitter B. B. and C. I. Railway.
Ambick-bass, widow of Trimbuck Raghoonath.
Croxan, John, late Pensioner, Bombay.
Gordon, John, late Lieut-Col., Bombay Staff Corps.
Haigh, H. M., late Conductor, Bombay Commissariat Department.
Hosden, Andrew Cassels, late Civil Engineer.
Leighton, Henry Forester, late Barrister-at-Law and Advocate of the High Court, Calcutta.
Lewis, William Goldswo thy, late Engineer, Bombay Marine.
Peterson, Richard Aaron, late surgeon, Bombay Medical Establishment.
Townsend, Amelia, idow of William Townsend, late Guard G. I. P. Railway Company.

N. B.—All persons having Claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to any of the abovenamed states, are hereby required to state their claims, pay their Debts, and hand over such property to the Undersigned forthwith.

W. LOUDON,
Administrator General.

Bombay, Administrator General's Offices, 4th April 1876.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

THE Undersigned beg to intimate that they only sell the above preparation for CASH.

Per Case, 10s. 6d. at 1s. 9d. per Rupee—Rs. 6.

The Trade supplied at discount.

D. S. KEMP & Co., BOMBAY.

MELLIN'S EXTRACT

FOR PREPARING

LIEBIG'S INFANTS' FOOD,

FORMS beyond comparison the best artificial nourishment for Infants. It is equally adapted for Adult-patients in all stages of enfeebled digestion; and has been the means of saving many lives when no other food could be retained. Its great medical value in native practice where Liebig's Extract is objected to has been pointed out by a well-known physician.

Sole Agents for India,

D. S. KEMP & Co., BOMBAY.

PULVERMACHER'S

GALVANIC CHAIN BANDS

Have given rapid relief in the following complaints when all other remedies have been ineffectual:—

Neuralgia and Nervous Headache.	Rheumatism.
Loss of Voice.	Local Paralysis.
Asthma, &c.	Sciatica.
Pulmonary Affections.	Gout.
Lumbago.	Bilious and Liver Complaints.
Weak Ankles, Wrists, &c.	Kidney Complaints.
Indigestion.	Nervous Debility.
Nervous Deafness.	

SOLD BY

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, a PHAETON, (almost new,) with a powerful Bay HORSE and Harness complete. Apply to J. NEUBERG, Fort.

A BARGAIN—A D. B. C. F. B. L. GUN in case complete (new), and a CALLISHER and TERRY RIFLE (nearly new). Both for Rs 250 cash. On view at this Office.

SMALL-POX is raging in Bombay,
So haste up here and shirk it;
Or if you feel the germ in you
DeSouza's fare will burke it.

HOUSES TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET.—The BUNGALOW, No. 7, Clare Road, Byculla, from 1st June 1876, at present in the occupation of R. Moses, Esq.

For particulars apply at No. 7, Church Gate Street, Fort.

Bombay, 27th March 1876.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

THE Company's Supplies of these Goods are from the best Manufacturers only, and may be thoroughly relied upon for strength and wear. In elegance, novelty of designs, and variety of selection the Stock is unequalled by any in the Presidency.

BEER MUGS AND GOBLETS, from Rs. 10 to Rs. 35.	EGG FRAMES AND STEAMERS, from Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 100.	PICKLE FRAMES, from Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 75.
BISCUIT CADDIES, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 110.	EPERGNES & CENTRE PIECES, from Rs. 45 to Rs. 300.	SALVERS AND WAITERS, from Rs. 18 to Rs. 75.
BUTTER DISHES, from Rs. 9 to Rs. 40.	FISH KNIVES AND FORKS, sets, from Rs. 60 to Rs. 200.	SALT CELLARS AND SPOONS, from a pair, Rs. 9 to a set Rs. 75.
CAKE OR BREAD BASKETS, from Rs. 18 to Rs. 60.	ICE JUGS, from Rs. 35 upwards.	SARDINE BOXES AND TONGS, from Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 56.
CANDLESTICKS, per pair, from Rs. 21 to Rs. 60.	INKSTANDS, from Rs. 40 to Rs. 100.	SUGAR BASKETS, from Rs. 10 to Rs. 37.
CLARET JUGS, from Rs. 12 to Rs. 100.	MARMALADE OR JAM JAR from Rs. 8 to Rs. 50.	TEA AND COFFEE SERVICES, from Rs. 90 to Rs. 300.
CRUET FRAMES, B. or D., from Rs. 12 to Rs. 120.	MUFFINEERS, per pair, from Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 25	TOAST RACKS, from Rs. 15 to Rs. 30.
DESSERT KNIVES AND FORKS, sets, from Rs. 60 to Rs. 200.	NAPKIN RINGS, sets, from Rs. 9 to Rs. 40.	SUITES OF FORKS AND SPOONS from Rs. 90 to Rs. 300.

A LIST OF TABLE PLATE AND CUTLERY CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION.

Electro-Plated Ware of every description.

SILVER GOODS FOR PRESENTATION.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

THE LONDON WILL OPEN.

BADHAM & COMPANY'S SPECIAL KIT,

FOR OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS,

READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

CASH PRICES.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Deck Suits	10 to 16 8	Travelling Caps	3 8	Gents' Dressing Cases	11
Overland Suits	25 0	Travelling Sealskin Caps	6-8 to 8 8	Soiled Linen Bags, all sizes	5 to 6 0
Warm Suits	30 0	Travelling Hats	3-8 to 4 8	Cash Bags	6 12
Overcoats and Inverness Capes, from	35 0	Cardigan Jackets, very warm	9-8 to 12 8	Courier do	4-8 to 12 8
Dressing Gowns	9 to 20 0	Pyjamas	3 0	Money Belts	2-8 to 6 8
Oxford Shirts, Collar attached	5 8	Sheets, per pair	9 8	Overcoming Boxes	10 to 14 8
White do.	4 8	Pillow Cases, each	1-4 to 2 8	Tiffin Baskets fitted	16 to 22 8
French Cambric do., Collar attached	4 8	Blankets	cash 10 8	Air Pillows	5 0
English Cambric do	4 0	Long Rugs or Scotch Mauds	10 to 15 0	Travelling Co	1 8
Cambric do	4 0	Cotton do	5 8	English Feather Co	7 8
Irish do	4 8	Rugs or Quilts	5 8	Do. Horse Hair do	9 8
Linen Cambric do	5 8	Long Straps	2-8 to 3 8	Folding Camp Bedstead	32 8
Best Shrunk Flannel do	8 0	Waterproof Coats	10 0	Cork Mattresses	19 8
Silk and Wool do	8 0	Shawls	From 22 0	Cotton do	15 0
Spun Silk do	11 0	Portmanteaus or Overland Trunks	12-8 to 23 0	Rug Straps	2 8
Gents' Under Vests	3-8 to 6 0	Solid Leather do	4 0	Ladies' Long Wool Waterproof Sheeting	6 0
Bathing Drawers	2 0	Extra Large do	7 0	42-Inch White Waterproof	4 8
Gents' Under Pants	4 to 8 0	Black Hide Bags	11 8	Nail Scissors	1-8 to 1 12
Silk Suspenders	2 8	Extra large do	24 0	Brier Root Pipes, in Cases	5 0
Gents' Cotton Socks, doz	3 8	Gladstone Bags	35 0	Tobacco Pouches	1 8
Warm do	15 8	Ladies' Hand Bag	7 8	Champagne Taps	8 8
Ladies' Under Vests	4-8 to 6 8	Travelling Writing Cases fitted	11 4	Pocket Knives	2 8
Ladies' White Cotton Hose doz	13 8	Gents' Bags, fitted complete	72 0	Marine Soap, 3 cakes for	0 12
Ladies' Heather Merino Hose doz	9 8	Ladies' Carriage Bags, fitted complete	68 8	Shaving Stick	1 0
Children's White Cotton Socks, from doz	2-8 to 12 8			Lloyd's Eaxesis	1 8
Heather Merino do	5-8 to 13 8			Oriental Tooth Paste	1 8
Ladies' Sun and Travelling Hats, from	6 to 10 0			Fragrant Floriline	1 8
				Overland Chairs, best Beach	6 to 12 8
				Luggage Labels, per doz	0 8

Filters for Travellers covered Wicker, from 11 4
Pocket Filters 2 12
Air Tight Uniform cases 23 0
Sponge Bags 1 5
Sponges 3 8
Soap Boxes 1 8
Smelling salts, per bottle 2 8
Aromatic Vinegar per bot 2 0
Tooth Brush Guards 0 10
Do. Brushes 0 10
Nail Do. 0 12
Hair Brushes and Combs in Pigskin case ..... 9-8 to 12 8
Razors, Ivory Handles 3 8
Do. Strops ..... 3-8 to 5 1
Nail Scissors ..... 1-8 to 1 12
Brier Root Pipes, in Cases 5 0
Tobacco Pouches 1 8
Champagne Taps 8 8
Pocket Knives 2 8
Marine Soap, 3 cakes for 0 12
Shaving Stick 1 0
Lloyd's Eaxesis 1 8
Oriental Tooth Paste 1 8
Fragrant Floriline 1 8
Overland Chairs, best Beach ..... 6 to 12 8
Luggage Labels, per doz. 0 8

TIGER CLAW, SWAMY, SILVER AND GOLD TRICHINOPOLY JEWELLERY,

VERY LARGE STOCK OF READY MADE CLOTHING ALWAYS ON HAND AT HOME.

BADHAM AND COMPANY.

WALKER & CO.

HAVE the pleasure to announce that they have FOR SALE a splendid assortment of the following Goods:—

OLEOGRAPHS, CHROMOLITHOGRAPHS, ENGRAVINGS, &c.

PICTURES Mounted and Framed to order in every style.

WATCHES AND CLOCKS.

IMITATION and REAL GOLD JEWELLERY, consisting of LOCKETS, CHAINS, BROOCHES, &c.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS—Silk Netts, Grass Cloth, Burmese Silks, Grenadines, &c.

MEERSCHAUM and BRIARWOOD PIPES and SMOKERS' REQUISITES; HATS, SCARFS, TIES, SHIRTS, &c.

SEWING MACHINES of VARIOUS MAKERS.

AN INSPECTION IS INVITED.

WALKER & CO.,
RAMPART ROW, ADJOINING WAVERLEY HOTEL.

J. NEUBERG.

CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.

JUST RECEIVED A SUPERB STOCK OF

TRICHINOPOLIES,
DINDIGULS,
AND
PONDICHERRIES,

CONSISTING OF

DAWSON'S AND THOMPSON'S PRIME,
DAWSON'S AND THOMPSON'S No. 1,
DINDIGUL HAVANNAH,
(Mr. NEUBERG'S OWN BRAND,)
AND
INDIANAS.

The above Brands are without exception, the very finest that Mr. NEUBERG has ever been able to place before the Public, being manufactured by skilled workmen specially employed, and of a leaf personally selected by him when down in the Tobacco districts lately.

For special Price List apply to

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

HAMILTON & CO., JEWELLERS AND WATCHMAKERS.

GENT'S ENGLISH KEY LESS LEVER WATCHES, highly finished Jewelled Movements, cased as a Hunter, Half-hunter, or Open face.

In Gold Case, Rs. 300 to 600.
In Silver Case, Rs. 80 to 175.

Gent's.

THE EXHIBITION ENGLISH LEVER WATCH, in Hunting, Half-hunting, or Open Face

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, 6TH APRIL 1876.

THE Liverpool Cotton Market still continues to show a retrograde tendency. Nominally Spot prices yesterday were unaltered, but private telegrams report sales most difficult to effect, and Reuter's report of the market very dull, Surats depressed,—is nearer the mark than usual. For arrivals, private messages report prices nominal, and the only quotation given by Reuter is 5½d. for Fully Good Fair Ginned Broach F. G. F clause April shipment Canal which, if correct, shows a decline of ¿d. per lb. since the 31st ultimo. This morning's market opened dull: probable sales 8,000, actual imports 13,000 bales.

From New York yesterday's telegram quotes Mid. Uplands on the spot still at 13¾ cents. May shipment also unchanged at 13¾ cents. per lb. Gold and Exchange on London were unaltered. The receipts of Cotton at the U. S. ports to date are as follows:—

	1876	1875	1874
Wednesday's Receipts ...	10,000	6 000	8 000
Five days' do. ...	41,000	27,000	36,000
Total since 1st Sept. ...	3,799,000	3,211,000	3,435,000

The London General Produce Markets yesterday were unchanged with the exception of Seeds. Bombay Linseed being 1s. and Ferozepore Rapeseed 1s. 3d. per quarter higher.

A payment of £68 000 into the Bank of England is advised, and most people here look for a reduction in the Bank rate at to-day's Board Meeting.

CONSOLS this morning are *nil*; French Rentes at 105¾.

The announcement that no allotment of Council drafts was made in London yesterday took business people here completely by surprise this morning. The allusion to Council drawings in the Financial Statement was generally interpreted as marking the end of uncertainty on the subject. Government, it was understood, had framed their estimates on 1s. 8¼d. per rupee, but were prepared for the probability of a less favorable out-turn, and Bankers and Merchants accordingly based their operations on the perfectly justifiable supposition that Government would go on allotting the drafts as formerly at the best rates obtainable. In thus calculating they had overlooked, however, the utter absence of financial information on the part of the India Office authorities, who, having fixed a minimum of 1s. 9d. per rupee two months ago, seem to think they have only to wait long enough to obtain it. At all events it is known here that tenders of 1s. 8¼d. were made yesterday without receiving an allotment, and taking the present position of the market into account, the figure was undoubtedly a full one. The position as regards Sterling Exchange is accordingly more uncertain than ever. To business men it is quite apparent that the longer Council drafts remain unallotted, the larger will be the amount to be placed on the Market later on, and at a time too when anything like current rates will be quite unattainable, unless we see an entire revolution in the position of Silver in the interim. Already we see from the Budget Government have had to become borrowers to the extent of £1,100,000 to provide funds during the time the drawings have been suspended, and to all appearance the same policy is to be pursued so long as their borrowing powers exist, or until the voice of public opinion becomes too strong to allow of such a glaring blunder being perpetuated. The loss to everyone engaged in trade by such uncertainty is incalculable, and we are glad to hear that a meeting of Bankers and Merchants has already been held with the view of interviewing Lord Lytton on the subject. Possibly no immediate change in policy may result from anything that can be said to the new Viceroy, but the fact of such a movement being started will become known in England and cannot fail to have some effect. If any single person or party were benefited by the system now being pursued there might be less objection to it, but [illegible] Government are losers by [illegible] others are not likely to be misled [illegible] which action in other hands of [illegible] Exchange is consequently [illegible] and trade [illegible] serious[ly] retarded and [illegible]. It is bad enough for traders to have [illegible] with the fluctuations which under [illegible] would arise from the present [illegible] depreciation in the value of the [illegible] without incurring other and more serious [illegible] from the wretched and futile attempts [illegible] Government have been making to rig the [illegible] Exchange to-day has been very [illegible]. The non-allotment of Council drafts [illegible] buyers suspend their operations for a [illegible] almost any rate, but eventually the [illegible] down to an advance of 1/16d. in [illegible] demand. ... 1s 8 9-16d. per Rupee. [illegible] ... 1s 8 11-16d. [illegible] ... 1s 9 1-16d. [illegible] business whatever has been done [illegible] rates are nominally unaltered at [illegible] or demand and 90 days' sight [illegible] of Bengal in Calcutta have advanced [illegible] of interest and discount are [illegible] but we are not aware that it has had [illegible] effect here.

[illegible]ment Paper is still unaltered at for [illegible] 90 Four-and-a half, Rs. 100; Five [illegible] 1071.

[illegible] the MARKET continues firm and [illegible]ctive. Bank of Bombays are in [illegible] for a further advance of 5 per cent. [illegible] and Weaving shares are firm at a further advance of Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per Land and Press Companies are unaltered. [illegible] the depression to-day has been very [illegible] only were the home accounts [illegible] business, but the uncertainty about [illegible] would have prevented operations of [illegible] under any circumstances. Prices are [illegible] 2 per candy lower all round, but a decline will be necessary before any [illegible] buying can be prosecuted on the Liverpool quotations.

[illegible] are firm but not active. The [illegible] been fixed for Liverpool to-day [illegible] Seeds at £2-5, and the other [illegible] are both have been booking Cotton [illegible]. By sail rates are firm at £2 [illegible] for ships according to class and [illegible] £7 5 for continued wooden vessels.

[illegible] no improvement. The only [illegible] reported are small retail parcels. [illegible] previous rates have been obtained, but, [illegible] idle, buyers are holding off for [illegible] on the strength of the advance [illegible] Mail.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

[illegible]AVAN, 1,44 tons, Captain E. P. Gage, [illegible] Liverpool via the Suez Canal, with [illegible]

[illegible] tons, Captain G. J. Baker, [illegible] Coast and Cutch, with a general [illegible] and seventy-two deck passengers.

[illegible] tons, Captain J. G. Gamble, [illegible] Liverpool via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo [illegible] and ninety-five deck passengers.

[illegible] imports:—The steamer Queen [illegible] Broughty on the 4th instant from Dundee, [illegible] the Eastern Ports.

[illegible] Captain C. Doert, arrived [illegible] this instant, from Jeddah (M. Feb) [illegible] and Aden, with a general cargo [illegible] Captain Russell, [illegible] Europe.

[illegible] Captain Evans, arrived [illegible] this instant, from Cutch and Kathiawar Coast, with a general cargo [illegible] Captain Evans.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. VINCORIA, 815 tons, Captain W. B. Britton, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Sir W. Merewether, Comr in Sind, Mrs. McDougall and three children, Mr. Morris, and three hundred and seventy-four deck passengers.

THE P. AND O. Co's s. s. ZAMBESI, 1,542 tons, Captain A. Symons, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden and Suez, with English Mail, and the following cargo:—[illegible] 4,000 bags gold, 31 boxes silver, 3 boxes specie, 2,000 firs and beams, 62 cases beads, 20 cases needles, 55 packages twist, 2 cases silk, 16 packages colour, 896 bales piece goods, 14 packages wire, 3 cases leather, 3 cases paper, 2 cases boots, 12 cases books, and some packages for transhipment for different ports.

ARRIVALS.

April.	Vessels.	Commanders	From.
3	Mola(s)	Doert	Jeddah, Mar 16.
6	Pehlwan (s)	Gammon	Goa, Apr 4.
	Zumbak (s)	Symons	Suez, Mar 24
	Vincoria (s)	Britton	Kurrachee, Apr 3.

DEPARTURES.

April.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
6	Prince Oscar	Fowles	Liverpool.
	Dun avan (s)	[illegible]ane	Live pool.
	Ocean (s)	Baker	Coast and Cu ch.

The Steamer Asia, Serra, to Trieste, &c., obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessel were entered out for loading yesterday:—Steamer Cordis, to Liverpool.
Steamer Pehlwan, to Goa and Carwar.
Steamer Sheshein to London
Ship Deschestres, to Havre.

DAILY IMPORTS.—APRIL 6.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Arch-Druid s—25 cases paper, Byramjee Shapoorjee; 100 barrels [illegible] port, Sor: Jee Perdoojee and Co.
Jumna s—500 bundles coop iron, Jamsetjee Curustjee and Co.
Lucia s—1,740 bundles hoop iron, Jamsetjee Curustjee and Co
Nassoria s—1,200 bundles hoop iron, Gaddum and Co; 3 casks hardware, Shoymea Ebrahim.
Seal s—9 packages earthenware, Hasse Noormahomed.

FROM LONDON.

Esi Wing s—2,883 bars iron, Trebally Easubally.
City of Ballimore s—2 cases merchandize, Ahmedally Lookmanjee.
Zealot s—279 barrels alum, The Agra Bank.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Australia s—8 casks claret, C Boun-ville and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 6.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Cape Verde—400 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 60 bales cotton Ritchie, Stewart and Co.
British Ambassador, 437¼ cwts myrabollams, Jethu Purshotum.
Persia—210 bales cotton, Samjee Nagjee and Co.
Helen Stott—170 bale cotton, W Nicol and Co.; 50 bales cotton, Graves, Cotton and Co.
Twinkle—370 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Mano kjee and Co.
Turkish Empire—156 cwts myrabollams, Rowchund Manekchund; 50 bales cotton, Assur Rowjee.
Flying Venus—13 bales hides, Ewart Latham and Co.
Prince Fredrick—750 cwts linseed, Heptolia Shaik Adom and Co; 500 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 450 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.
Centurion—500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Northbrooke—80 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 200 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir and Co; 450 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.
Aldenarve—405 cwts coir yarn, Canjee Lilladhur; 60 bales cotton, Vithaldass Corjee.
H Fisher—328 bales cotton, Bhowanjee Thakersey; 210 cwts coir yarn, Wanjee Khuttow.
Cadiz—4,000 cwts sun-seed, David Sassoon and Co.
Egbert—1,000 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 100 bales cotton, Runchordass Vurjeevan; 100 bales cotton, Cooverji Lilladhur.
Masoolia s—900 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co; 56 bales cotton, Bachordass Ambaidass; 150 bales cotton, Goculdass Cullianjee; 95 bales cotton, Pestonjee Nusserwanjee; 250 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co; 488½ cwts hemp, Lalljee Narranjee.
Guy Wanvrinys—2,23[illegible] cwts hemp, Jetha Purshotum; 36 bales wool, Mr. Jeejeebhoy; 250 bales cotton, Nursey Keesowjee and Co; 100 bales cotton, Yursonjee Morarjee; 900 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 100 bales cotton, Sound rice cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 100 bales cotton, Sound rice Waserdin; 175 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co; 115 bales cotton, Cooverjee Lilladhur.

FOR LONDON.

Siam s—47 cases oil, 4 cases gum, Cassan Canjee; 2 cases gum, Seeth Jeejeebhoy, Pestonjee Nusserwanjee; 9 bales hides and skins, Dhurumsey Velljee; 10 bales hides, Mahamed Dharsey; 5 bales hides, E Spinner and Co; 137 bundles coals, Allimamji Hasum; 482 cwts nigerseed, Ralli Brothers; 6 bales hides, Hassum Oomer.

FOR PORT SAID.

Gads Hill s—7,50 cwts linseed, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Valiant—2,000 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co; 500 bales cotton Ritchie Steuart and Co.
Rialto—60 bales cotton, Gaddum and 50 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.
Xantho s—400 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manuckjee and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Arndt s—400 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.
Madras s—1,500 cwts ground nuts, Ralli Brothers.
Ada s—2,000 cwts linseed and 678½ cwts teel seed, Finlay Scott and Co.
Arab s—2,250 cwts gingelly seed; 1,035 cwts ground nuts, and 250 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Ettore s—100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Timor, 180 cwts linseed, Wallace and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Ettore s—200 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co; 100 bales cotton, Knoop and Co; 19 0 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Ettore s—14 pots rosa oil 2 pots coolfa oil and 1 pot sandalwood oil, Syed Mahomed.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ava s—70 packages red raisin, Faizulla Khakey 66 packages red raisins S N Tallatee.

HIGH COURT.—7TH APRIL.

NOTICE.

The Honourable Mr. Justice Green will not hear motions in Testamentary and Intestate matters to-day nor until after 1 o'clock on Saturday the 8th Instant.

Before the Hon. ourable the Chief Justice and the Honorable Mr. Justice GREEN.

531-73—Tyabjee and Sayani—Dewraj Peerbhoy vs H W Norris—Hearn and Cleveland.—Part heard.

Before the Honourable Sir CHARLES SARGENT.

For Judgment.

1507-66—Shamrao P.—Luxmeebai widow vs Gunput Morojee and others—Lynch and Tobin.

LONG CAUSES.

527-75—Macfarlane and Pollock—Purmanundass Jewandass vs Nowrojee Dhunjibh y—A Frumjee—Part heard.

565-75—Muljee Nat Bomonjee—Hurdas Nurundasdas vs Hajee Currimbhoy Ebrahimjee—Lynch and Tobin.

26-76—Jefferson and Payne—Veerjee Jairam vs Cowjee Jee Lilladh rand others.

418-75—Shamrao P—Henry Gamble's Pandrinath Ramchund—Tyabjee and Sayani.

458-75—Balkrishna and B—Chaganlall Vishwanath vs M tiram Damoodar and thers—Chalk and Turner.

Before the Honourable Mr JUSTICE BAYLEY.

For Counsel's Reply.

686-74—Jeffreys and Payne—H H Jan Begum of Bhopal vs The G I P Railway—Hearn and Cleveland.

LONG CAUSES.

183-75—L Fletcher—Sidoo Raghoo vs Pandoo Janroo and another—In person.

666-74—Bimington Hore and Langley—Asoco Runmull and other vs Jetha Pudumsey—Lynch and Tobin.

Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE PINHEY.

LONG CAUSE.

12-76—Lynch and Tobin—Gridh rlall Thurwandass vs The B B and C I Railway Co—Pascoe and Winter—Part heard.

361-75—Chalk and Turner—Lalljee Jadowjee and another vs Purshotum Khetsey—Macfarlane and Pollock.

388-75—Lynch and Tobin—The Land and Mortgage Bank vs Atmaram Madhowjee—Balkrishna and B.

115-75—M H Khan—Shu Goolabdass Nemchund vs Lilladhur Cul janjee—and others—H Bicknell.

102-75—In person—Cowasjee Framjee Arbisseer Furdoonjee vs James Bapty—Jefferson and Payne.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 4.

Smyth, Lieut. Bengal 85th Foot, on duty, from Lucknow.
Saunders, Capt, Bombay R A, on duty, from Kirkee.

APRIL 5.

Chalmers, Lieut. Bengal 17th Cavalry, on Med Cert, from [illegible]
Laycock, Lieut, Madras attached, on leave, from Madras.
Hogg, Major, Bombay Dy Q. Mr Genl on leave, from Poona.
Roohfort, Lieut, Bombay R A, on leave, from Kirkee.
Jervis, Capt, Staff Corps, on leave, from Belgaum
Bronhead, Capt, Bengal 40th Regt N I, on leave, from Ferozepore.

APRIL 6.

Capper, Sub Lieut, Bengal 55th Foot, on duty, from England.
Meikl John, Capt, Bengal 10th P N I, from furlough, from England.
Nutt all Col. Bombay 22nd Regt N I, on duty, from Baroda.
Parker, Captain, Bengal 73rd Regt, on duty, from England.
Lumsden, Sub Lieut, Madras 43rd Regt, on duty from England.
Barnes, Lieut Col, Bengal 19th N Foot, on duty, from England.
Beech, Sub Lieut, Madras 15th Lancers, on duty, from England.
Delamain, Sub Lieut, Bengal 109th Regt, on duty, from England.
Medhurst, Sub Lieut, Bengal 19th Regt, on duty, from England.
Cruickshank, Sub Lieut, Bombay 56th Regt, on duty, from England.
Harvey, Sub-Lieut, Bengal 8th Foot, on duty, from England.
Jeoghegan, Sub-Lieut, Bombay 56th Foot, on duty, from England.
Touran, Sub-Lieut, Bombay 15th Foot, on duty, from England.
Warren, Sub-Lieut, Bengal 62nd Foot, on duty, from England.
Tinson, Sub-Lieut, Bengal 43rd Foot, on duty, from England.
Addison, Lieut, Madras R A, on duty, from Trichinapoly.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 5.

Johnstone, Dy Surg-Genl, Bombay Ind Med Dept, on leave, to Mahabaleshwar.
Peabody, Lieut, Bombay R A, on duty to Nusseerabad.
Bell, Lieut, Bombay 18th Regt N I, from leave, to Deesa.

APRIL 6.

Young, Lieut. Bombay 20th Regt N I, on leave.
Bacon, Col, Bombay 20th Reg N I, on leave, to Mahableshwar.
Lucas, Surg, Bombay 24th Regt N I, on duty, to Neemuch.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

BY THE HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, April 6.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lt B C Graves, R I S C, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on private affairs, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868, in extension of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency.

The undermn Mond Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months, on medical certificate, under Rule 9 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868:—

Cadet and Bt Maj A M Shewell, S C, Depy Asst Comsy Genl, 2nd class.

Assistant Apothy J Mascarenhas, No 132, has been appointed to the Bombay Marine, to be second class Hospital Asst T C Pais, No 423 relieved.

Surgns J F Brodie and R Macmullen are brought on the strength of H M's British Forces in this Command from the 24th March 1876, the date of their arrival in Bombay.

Sub-Conductor J Murray, Unattached List, Bengal Army, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency.

The following Native Promotion is made, with effect from the 20th March 1876:—

13th Native Infantry—Havildar-Maj Oomajee Cuddum to be Jemadar, vice Sheik Chand, p nsioned.

The undermentioned Officers of the Bombay Army are permitted to retire from the Service, from the date specified, under the provision of G G O No 22, dated 10th Jan 1876 —

Col D Cuppage, R I S C, Ordinary Pension £456-5-0, Annuity £1,824, from 1st April 1876, to be paid in England.

Capt and Bt Maj A M Shewell, S C, Depy Asst Comsy Genl, 2nd class.

Col H C Hadhway, S C, Ordinary Pension £456-5, Annuity £1,824, from 1st April 1876, to be paid in England.

Lt-Col W Washington, R E, Ordinary Pension £365, Annuity £236-12, from 1st April 1876, to be paid in England.

Lt-Col A C Allan, R E, Ordinary Pension £191-13, Capitalized Value of Annuity £3,826, from 1st April 1876, to be paid in England.

Lt-Col J Currie S C, Ordinary Pension £292, Annuity £230-9, from 1st April 1876 to be paid in England.

Lt-Col K W Lyons, S C, Ordinary Pension £292, Annuity £233-12, from 1st April 1876 to be paid in England

Lt-Col C P Barras, S C, Ordinary Pension £191-12, Annuity £229-8, from 1st April 1876, to be paid in England.

The Rev A Polehampton, Senior Chaplain, Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate.

The subsidiary leave for four days granted to the Rev A Polehampton, Senior Chaplain, in Notification No 12, dated 29th inst, is extended by one day.

The Rev A Robinson, A M, Senior Chaplain, Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment is allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months on medical certificate.

The following appointments are made:—

The Rev W J Pfenuell, B A, to be Chaplain of Baroda.

The Rev A G Lewis, to act as Garrison Chaplain at the Presidency during the absence on furlough of the Rev F L Sharpin, or until further orders.

The Rev A G Can, Chaplain of Ahmedabad, is allowed two months' privilege leave from the 15th inst.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Maj J W Watson received charge of the Rewa Kanta Agency from the Supt of Police, Rewa Kanta, on the 30th ultimo, after office hours.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Nowroji Dorabji, Subordinate Judge of Madha, was in charge of the current duties of the Subordinate Judge's Court at Bholapur, from 23rd Jan to 28th Feb 1876, both days inclusive, in addition to his own duties.

Mr Hari Govi d, Clerk of the Subordinate Court at Talegaon, in the Poona Dist, was in charge of the current duties of that Court from 27th Feb to 5th March 1876, both days inclusive, in addition to his own duties.

Rao Saheb Venkatrao Pandurang assumed charge of the second class, second grade Subordinate Judge's Court at Coompta, in the Kanara Dist on the 31st inst, 12 P M.

The Hon the Governor in Council is pleased, under Act X of 1872, to invest Mr J Pollen, Mag of the first class in the Dist of Khandesh, with power to hear appeals from convictions by Mags of the second class, and Mags of the first class in the talukas which are placed in his revenue charge (Sect 26).

Rao Saheb Krishnaji Balkrishna Marathe received charge of the second class, third grade, Subordinate Judge's Court at Talegaon, in the Poona Dist, on the 6th March 1876, before office hours.

The Hon the Chief Justice of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay has been pleased to extend to 9th April 1876, inclusive, the privilege leave of absence granted to Mr Manchorji Bamanji Dalal as Interpreter High Court, and published in Govt Notification dated 22nd March 1876.

Rao Saheb Gopal Amrit received charge of the second class, second grade, Subordinate Judge's Court at Junnar, in the Poona Dist, on 27th March 1876, before office hours.

Ram Nagendra Gopaldas, Asst Mamlatdar of Jalapor, in the Dist of Surat, is appointed to be a Mag of the second class in the district of Surat under Sec 37 of Act X of 1872.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Col W R Lambert, Collector Kurrachee, was allowed subsidiary leave of absence from the 1st to the 9th ultimo, both days inclusive.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Messrs E G Cockburn and W Wordsworth respectively, delivered over and received charge of the Office of the Principal and Profes or of Logic and Moral Philosophy, Elphinstone College, on the 24th ultimo, before office hours.

Mr W H Payne acted as second class Asst Comr of Customs and Opium from 10th Feb to 28th March 1876, both days inclusive.

Mr W H Payne, third class Asst Comr of Customs and Opium is allowed leave of absence for eighteen months, on medical certificate, from the 10th inst, under Sec 3rd Supplement of the Civil Leave Code, Second Edition. He is also allowed subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding 14 days under Sec 10 of supplement F of the same Code.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgeon J Raby and J B Ferguson respectively, delivered over and received charge of the Office of the Superintendent of Vaccination, Southern Circle, on the 14th ultimo, after office hours.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr H M Grant, Asst Supt, Poona, and Nasik Revenue Survey, has been permitted by the Secy of State to return to duty within the period of his leave.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr G T Molecey received charge of the Office of the Ex Engr, Kaladgi, on the forenoon of the 14th March 1876.

H E in Council is pleased to make the following permanent promotions, with effect from the 30th March 1876, in succession to Maj-Genl H W B-ll, RE, he has resigned his appointment in the Public Works Department:—

Col J A Fuller, RE, to be uptdg Engr, first grade; Col R S Sellon, RE to be Suptdg Engr, third grade; Lt-Col D Thomson, RE, to be Ex Engr, first grade; Maj W Manson, RE, to be Ex Engr, second grade; Mr H M Thommo to be Ex Engr, third grade; Mr C T Burkett to be Ex Engr, fourth grade; and Lt W W B Whiteford, RE, to be Asst Engr first grade.

To fill the vacancies caused by the above permanent promotions, the following temporary promotions are also made from these date:—

Col W St C Wilkins, R E, A D C to the Queen, to be Suptdg Engr, first grade; Col A U H Finch, R E, to be Suptdg Engr, second grade; Major A T Mander, R E, to be Ex Engr, first grade; Capt E D O Twemlow, R E, to be Ex Engr, second grade; Mr F C Hastings to be Ex Engr, third grade; Mr J Young to be Ex Engr, fourth grade; Mr Gungadhur Ramcrushna Kirani to be Asst Engr, first grade and Lt A H G Colvin, R E, is re-appointed to be Ex E W Engr as an Asst Engr, second grade.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE REVENUE AND POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

Mr R Baillie delivered over and Capt A B Portman received charge of the Office of Supt of Police, B B and C I Railway, in the forenoon of the 24th inst.

Mr F L Charles relinquished charge of the Office of second Asst Colr, Nasik, to the Sirdarson of the 7th inst, and Mr H R Cooke assumed charge of the same Office in the forenoon of the 9th idem.

Mr C R Frost delivered over and Mr A Cumine received charge of the Office of Superintendency Asst Collr, Tanna, in the afternoon of the 21st inst.

Mr C R Coles, Acting Second Asst Supt of Police, Khandesh, is granted privilege leave of absence for one month, from 4th May 1876, under Supplement F, Sec 12, Civil Leave Code, Second Edition.

Rao Saheb Dalpatram Pitambar, Probationary fourth grade Mamlatdar of Kalwan, in Nasik, is confirmed in his appointment.

Capt A B Portman delivered over and Mr G T Giertzen received charge of the Office of Dist Supt of Police, Poona, on the 23rd inst in the afternoon.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

FOOBELL—April 3rd, at Cawapore, the wife of Rev J F Scobell, of a son.

WALTER—April 1st, at Agra, the wife of Captain C J Walter, Bengal Staff Corps, and Adjutant, 8th Regiment N I, of a son.

DEATH.

GALLOWAY—April 2nd, at Lucknow, Agnes Mary, the dearly beloved infant daughter of Colonel and Mrs Galloway, aged 8 months and 26 days.

NOTICE.

VISITORS will be admitted to the Dockyard WITHOUT TICKETS on the occasion of the LANDING of the RIGHT HON'BLE LORD LYTTON at 5 15, FRIDAY Afternoon, and seats provided them.

Visitors are requested to enter the yard by the Northbrook Gate alighting at the Canopy, empty Carriages driving out of the Main Gate.

After His Lordship has left the yard Carriages will, under the orders of the Police, be called in at the MAIN GATE, taking up Visitors at the Canopy, and leaving by the Northbrook Gate.

Visitors are requested to enter the Yard not later than 5 P.M.

Seats will be reserved for Ladies unaccompanied by Gentlemen.

G. T. ROBINSON,
Superintendent of Marine.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, APRIL 7, 1876.

THE projected Presidency Magistrates Bill has excited but little attention,—it may be because the persons principally interested in an Act, which very largely increases the powers of the Police Magistrates, are those likely to appear before them as accused, and that the classes to which they belong are as yet unrepresented in the Press. Still, every one is interested, if not so directly, in the administration of criminal law to which we look for protection of our persons and property, and which we have a right to demand should be so regulated as to leave the smallest possible margin for the display of intellectual weakness, caprice, or partiality on the Bench. Such a change as that now proposed to be introduced, which increases the power of punishment of Magistrates and gives them absolute jurisdiction in dealing with such serious offences as robbery and perjury without the assistance of juries or assessors, with a very limited right of most serious discussion by the Press, but also, as we think our readers will agree with us, no little amendment on the part of the Legislature, before it becomes law.

The main object of the Bill, as described in the preamble, is "to consolidate and amend "the law regulating the procedure of the Courts "of Magistrates in the Presidency towns and to "increase the jurisdiction of such Courts." As far as it carries out the first or codifying part we have no remarks of a critical nature to offer. We are only surprised that the introduction of the simple procedure which has been tried for nearly fifteen years in the Mofussil with complete success has not been allowed to supersede the less scientific imitation of English criminal procedure before. The majority of the provisions of the present Bill are merely a repetition of those of the Code of Criminal Procedure, adapting them to the use of the Presidency Police Courts, as regards the method of summoning witnesses and accused persons, issuing of warrants, and what we may call the ministerial functions of the Court. In serious cases which have to be committed to the High Court the simple forms of charges which are prescribed in the Criminal Procedure Code are substituted for the clumsily worded indictments, and, in a word, the benefits of perhaps the best arranged Criminal Procedure Code in the world are extended to Bombay Police Courts. It is with the second part of the Bill which extends the powers of Magistrates without providing the safeguards against mistakes or errors of judgment which the multiplicity of appeals and careful supervision by superior Courts provide in the Mofussil, or any substitutes for them that we find fault. The powers of Presidency Magistrates have hitherto been regulated by Act XIII. of 1856, which gave them jurisdiction in petty offences only, such as thefts of property, not exceeding fifty rupees, assaults, nuisances and so forth; in fact, the class of offences summarily dealt with by Police Magistrates in London and other large English towns, the maximum punishment a Magistrate could give being imprisonment for six months, with, in certain cases, the alternative punishment of whipping. Such cases were, or rather are, tried summarily after the manner of trials in similar Courts in England—that is to say, without any written record of the evidence and without any appeal to a superior Court. The present enactment gives Magistrates jurisdiction, as we have said, in crimes of a very different nature, of which we specified robbery and perjury as being the gravest. The greater includes the less, and to go through the list of cases which the new Act makes cognizable by Magistrates would be to enumerate the greater number of crimes described in the Penal Code; but they include, besides those we have named, theft of property to any amount, nearly every offence against the person except culpable homicide, or an attempt to commit that offence, rape and causing grievous hurt under certain aggravated conditions. All but the very gravest offences, such as the exceptions we have named, forgery, dacoity, &c. (we cannot go through the schedule, but our readers can satisfy themselves by a glance at it), are now made cognizable by Magistrates *who are empowered to try them summarily*. Their powers of punishment are extended to two years, fine to the extent of two thousand rupees, and in certain cases whipping.

The only safeguard against the abuse of these enormous powers, unexampled in the criminal jurisprudence of the civilized world, is given by an appeal to the High Court, where the sentence complained of involves imprisonment for a term exceeding one year, or a fine exceeding five hundred rupees.

We ask our readers to consider the full import of this change. It means that in cases which hitherto the Legislature has considered necessary should be tried in a Court presided over by a Judge of experience and (ostensibly at any rate) selected for his superiority over his fellows, assisted by a jury to decide for him in matters of fact and bound to record the evidence in his own hand, the following procedure is to be substituted. We quote the Act:—

> In every case the Magistrate shall record the following particulars:
> (*a*). The serial number.
> (*b*). The date of the commission of the offence.
> (*c*). The name of the complainant.
> (*d*). The name of the accused person.
> (*e*). The offence complained of or proved.
> (*f*). The prisoner's plea.
> (*g*). The final order.
> (*h*). The date of such order.
> The Magistrate need not record the evidence of the witnesses in any case tried by him under this Act.

Next follow certain provisions as to how he is to record the evidence if he thinks fit to do so, and then:—

> No formal charge need at any time be made against the accused person. . . . . The Magistrate may convict the accused person of any offence he is competent to try and which from the facts proved the accused person appears to have committed, whatever may be the nature of the complaint or process.

We were prepared for a good deal of bold legislation from a Council where Mr. Hope is the moving spirit; but we must admit that we experienced a slight shock on first making ourselves masters of the provisions of this Bill in all their sweet simplicity. The powers given to Magistrates are, it is true, no greater than those exercised by every young civilian up country, who has qualified for a First Class Magistracy by passing the necessary examinations. But his proceedings are subject to constant supervision; there is an appeal from all decisions which involves more than a month's imprisonment or a fifty rupee fine; he is obliged (unless invested with powers to try cases summarily, and the exception then only extends to the class of cases now tried by Police Magistrates with a maximum of three months' imprisonment) to record all the evidence in his own handwriting, to write the reasons for his decision, and to keep returns which are regularly inspected by the Sessions Judge and the High Court who can call for and quash any of his proceedings. But by the present Bill, while the powers which it is necessary to give Magistrates exercising jurisdiction over a scattered population inhabiting an area of hundreds of square miles are extended to the Presidency Magistrates who administer justice under such different conditions, all the safeguards against their abuse are removed. An intricate case like that of the so-called Ahmedabad conspirators may be hurriedly disposed of after a summary investigation without any record being left to allow of the proceedings of the lower Court being considered by a superior authority. It may perhaps be the case that a great deal of the valuable time of their Lordships of the High Court and the more unfortunate gentlemen who officiate as jurors is now taken up with cases which might well be disposed of by Magistrates. But summary procedure is apt to lead to an off hand way of dealing with serious cases which would be ill compensated by the despatch with which criminal business will henceforth be disposed of.

At the least we think that a record of proceedings by Magistrates should be obligatory, except in such cases as can be tried summarily at present or under the Criminal Procedure Code. Our Magistrates are honourable, intelligent, painstaking gentlemen, who perform their arduous duties to the best of their ability; but they must forgive us if we suggest that it is somewhat hazardous to take a young barrister whose practice has been limited, or a native Magistrate who has been dealing out justice among a rural population, and give him absolute jurisdiction in the numerous complicated cases which must arise from time to time in a large city containing a mixed population without the assistance of a jury or insisting on any provisions for the due supervision of their proceedings by a superior Court. We shall be told that the existence of an enlightened public opinion in Bombay, and the assistance of experienced counsel, are elements we have left out of consideration in comparing the local Courts with those of the Mofussil. That these are safeguards against an abuse of the powers entrusted to the Bench we are willing to admit, and we should be the last to undervalue the effect of publicity; but that they are sufficient in themselves, or that the incomplete reports of newspapers, furnished in the first instance only to supply the public with news and which necessarily substitute at all for an official record of evidence, is too ridiculous a supposition to admit of argument. We have felt it our duty to draw the attention of the public to what is little less than a revolution in the administration of criminal law in this city. The Bill does not come on again for discussion until after Easter, and the advent of Lord Lytton will probably cause a still further postponement, so there is plenty of time for public opinion to make itself heard. We are sure that if it does, and is, as we anticipate, advance to giving Police Magistrates the powers now exercised by a Judge and jury combined, without calling on them to give reasons for their decisions or requiring any record of the evidence on which they are based, extensive modifications will find their way into the Bill when it appears, as it will do, at the meeting of the gods in the Himalayan Olympus.

PROPOSED DEPUTATION FROM BOMBAY MERCHANTS TO LORD LYTTON.

YESTERDAY afternoon a meeting of the bankers and merchants of Bombay was held at the Bombay Bank, with the object of organising a deputation to wait upon the new Viceroy, Lord Lytton, and to present to His Excellency an address on the subject of the course pursued respecting the Council of India drafts, it being understood that the Council persists in declining to draw the usual drafts. The Hon. Donald Graham presided, and there were also present Mr. Bythell, (Messrs. Gaddum & Co.); Mr. Birch, (Messrs Peel, Cassels & Co.); Mr. Noble, (Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation); Mr. Finlayson, (Chartered Bank of India, London and China); Mr. Walter Lang, (Messrs. Finlay, Scott & Co); Mr. Hall, (Messrs. W. Nicol & Co.); Mr. Cairns, (Oriental Banking Corporation); Mr. Sharp, (Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China); Mr. Balfour, (Secretary and Treasurer of the New Bank of Bombay); Mr. Macdonald, (Sir Chas. Forbes & Co.); M. A. Renaud, (Manager of the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris); and Mr. Kittredge, (Messrs. Stearns, Hobart, and Co..)

It was decided that Mr. Kittredge, Mr. Finlayson, and Mr. Walter Lang should prepare the heads of an address to be presented to Lord Lytton; and another meeting will be held this afternoon when the address, as drafted, will be taken into consideration and discussed. It was further resolved that in the event of an interview with Lord Lytton being granted, the Hon. Donald Graham, Mr. Hall, Mr. Kittredge, Mr. Sharp, Mr. Balfour, and Mr. Finlayson should be appointed a deputation to wait upon His Excellency and present the address.

It was also decided, in view of an interview with Lord Lytton having been refused to the Bombay Millowners' Association, that in the event of the Bombay Government declining to interest Lord Lytton to receive the deputation, the Governor should be asked to prefer a personal request to His Excellency.

THE INDIAN CIVIL SER

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE YUNNAN MISSION.

ALLAHABAD, 6TH APRIL.

The safe arrival of the Yunnan mission at Yunnanfoo on 6th March is announced.

OUTBREAK OF CHOLERA AMONG EUROPEAN TROOPS.

MADRAS, 6TH APRIL.

Cholera has broken out at Arconum among the European details just arrived there from Bombay *en route* to Wellington. Six cases and three deaths. Already it is reported that the troops have been placed under canvas.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE STATE OF SIEGE IN FRANCE.

PARIS, 5TH APRIL.

Consequent upon a vote of the Chamber of Deputies, Marshal MacMahon has issued a decree for the abolition of the state of siege in Paris, Lyons and Marseilles.

UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION IN PARIS.

An Universal Exhibition is fixed to take place here in May 1878.

THE CHARGE AGAINST MR. DANA.

WASHINGTON, 5TH APRIL.

The Committee of the Senate, to which the appointment of Mr. Richard H. Dana as United States Minister at the Court of St. James was referred, have rejected his nomination to the post on account of an unproved charge of literary piracy brought against him by Mr. W. B. Lawrence and General Butler.

TERMINATION OF THE WAR IN ABYSSINIA.

CAIRO, 5TH APRIL.

Latest advices received from Massowah state that the war between Abyssinia and Egypt has terminated, but that peace parleying continues. Prince Hassan Pasha is returning to Egypt.

RUSSIA AND KHOKAND.

ST. PETERSBURG, 5TH APRIL.

The Czar has issued a decree conferring full civil rights on the inhabitants of Khokand.

THE ENGLISH MAILS.

ADEN, 6TH APRIL.

The P. & O. S. Navigation Company's s.s. Malwa, with outward Mails of 24th ultimo, left here at 6 A.M. to-day for Bombay.

LONDON, 6TH APRIL, NOON.

Bank rate of discount 3 per cent.

LONDON, 5TH APRIL, AFTERNOON.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed very dull. Surats depressed.
The London Cotton Market has been very dull.
Fair Dhollera ..... 4¾d.
3 per cent. Consols for Account .... 94⅜.
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872 .... 104¾
The sum of £68,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MARCH 17.

In the House of Lords, Lord Salisbury having briefly moved the second reading of the Council of India (Professional Appointments) Bill,

Lord Lawrence argued that it was a bad principle to give pensions to one class of members of the Council and not to another, and urged that if the legal members were to receive pensions, the Indian servants ought to have pensions besides what had been deducted from their salaries for this purpose.

The Duke of Argyll said undoubtedly there were some objections to this Bill, but all proposals of additions to the Council must be open to similar criticism.

Lord Sandhurst took exception to the proposed invidious distinction.

Lord Salisbury would be glad to give pensions to men of Indian experience, but any such proposal would have led to the rejection of this Bill by the House of Commons.

The Bill was read a second time.

In reply to Earl Granville, Lord Salisbury said he had nothing to state as to candidates for the Indian Civil Service beyond what was contained in the papers placed in the hands of their Lordships that morning.

THE NEW VICEROY.

The new Viceroy and Governor General of India, Lord Lytton, is expected to arrive in Bombay to-day by H. M. S. Orontes, and arrangements have been made for His Excellency's fitting public reception. Lord Lytton will land at the Dockyard, which has been reclothed in the gay dress it wore on the occasions when H. R. H. the Prince of Wales passed through it, and will be there received by Sir Philip Wodehouse, the Governor of Bombay, Lord Napier of Magdala, Sir Frederick Haines, the new Commander-in-Chief, who arrived here yesterday, and the chief military and civil officers of the Presidency. The public will be admitted to the Dockyard, where similar arrangements have been made for their accommodation as those which were brought into operation so successfully on the recent occasions already alluded to. No regular procession will be formed, but His Excellency will drive through the town to Government House.

ARRIVAL OF LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA.

Lord Napier of Magdala, late Commander-in-Chief in India, arrived in Bombay from Calcutta yesterday forenoon. His Lordship travelled by the G.I.P. Railway, and reached the Borce Bunder terminus soon after eleven o'clock. It was intended that a public reception should be accorded to Lord Napier at the station, and arrangements had been made; but His Lordship telegraphed to the authorities on the previous day, stating that he was unwell, and expressing a wish that all ceremony might be dispensed with. A large number of gentlemen, chiefly military officers, assembled, however, at the station, to greet his Lordship on his arrival. Lord Napier, during his stay in Bombay, will be the guest of Brigadier General Gell. His Lordship, it is expected, will sail for England in the Orontes on Tuesday next.

ARRIVAL OF THE NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

The first of the distinguished visitors who are expected in Bombay this week arrived yesterday morning, in the person of General Sir F. P. Haines, the new Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Forces in India, *vice* the Right Hon. General Lord Napier of Magdala. Sir F. P. Haines sailed from Aden in the P. and O. steamer Zambesi which arrived in Bombay harbour early yesterday morning. His Excellency came ashore at the Dockyard stairs, where he was received by Sir Chas. Staveley, Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, and a large number of military officers of various grades, including Generals Aitchason, and Barrows; Cols. Harris, Bond, Carnegie, Blowers, and Thacker; Majors Young, Sexton, and Justice; Captains Firs, and Obard; and Dr. Inglis. A salute of 17 guns was fired from the land battery as General Haines left the steamer, and a guard of honour of the 21st Native Infantry (100 men under Lieutenant Riley.) was drawn up to receive His Excellency at the landing stairs. After landing His Excellency drove at once to Malabar Point, where he will be the guest of Sir Chas. Staveley during his stay in Bombay.

H. E. Sir Salar Jung will arrive in Bombay to-day from Poona.

Lieut.-Colonel Keays, late Superintendent of the Poona Rest Camp, has obtained two months' leave to Mahableshwur.

We are told by the *Englishman* that Colonel Phayre has caused some dissatisfaction at Nusseerabad by objecting to the officers appearing in private theatricals.

Sir William Mahewsethes, Commissioner in Sind, arrived in Bombay by the P. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Vingorla from Kurrachee yesterday afternoon. The customary salute was fired from the Saluting Battery.

Lord Lytton, it is said, has taken so seriously to politics and the Indian Viceroyalty, that he has withdrawn 'King Poppy,' his new poem, which was on the eve of publication, and to which we have more than once referred.

Orders, it is said, have been issued to the office establishment of the Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief to proceed to the hills in advance, by the 6th instant, and to await at Simla the arrival of the Head Quarters of the Army and of the new Military Secretary.

Bangalore is advancing so rapidly that the *Bangalore Examiner* has made the change from a tri-weekly to a daily paper, is to be supplied with Reuter's daily telegrams, and to very shortly "appear in an improved form on a double royal sheet, or in other words, the same size as our Madras contemporaries."

Mr. Fawcett intended on the 21st March to move in the House of Commons an address for copy of Dissents of Members of Council of India on the Indian Tariff Question recorded in September last, and referred to in the Dissents of Sir E. Perry and Sir Henry Montgomery lately laid before the House.

Mr. A. N. Woollaston, of the Political Department of the India Office, is about to publish a new translation of the Persian work, 'Anwar-i-Suheli,' which for more than twenty years has been a text-book for the Indian Civil Service. Mr. E. B. Eastwick's well known translation of this work has long been out of print.

The special correspondent of the *Times* at Odessa telegraphs:—"The Government experiences great difficulties in finding money for the March dividends. The £800,000 required for the April dividends is not forthcoming, banking houses being unwilling or unable to accommodate the Government. The situation is becoming serious."

The body of Captain J. Clinton Greene, R.A., who was passenger in the Strathclyde, was washed ashore at Deal on Sunday afternoon (March 12). The body of his wife, Mrs. Greene, was picked up on the 20th March, three days after the collision, by the smack Crest, off the Kentish Knock. These are the only bodies recovered since the disaster.

The *Athenæum* says that the life of Earl Spencer, the Lord Althorp of the Reform Bill, by Sir Denis Le Marchant, which will be published before Easter, commences with a brief autobiography, which, however, Lord Spencer did not continue for any long period. The same paper states that Dr. R. G. Latham is engaged in preparing a revised edition of his work on the English language, and an abridgment of, his edition of "Johnson's Dictionary."

The Distinguished Service Reward, left at the disposal of his Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief by the appointment of Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Staveley, K.C.B., to the Colonelcy of the 36th Regiment, has been conferred upon Major General Sir Garnet Wolseley, G.C.M.G., K.C.B. Major General W. H. Askwith has obtained the Artillery Distinguished Service Reward which has been vacated by Sir Collingwood Dickson, V.C., K.C.B., on his appointment as Colonel Commandant.

The German Government, it is said in the English papers by yesterday's mail, is seriously contemplating the postponement of the proposed change in the coinage system—namely, the withdrawal of a great portion of the remaining silver coinage from circulation and the adoption of the pure gold standard. The change was provided for in the last session of the Imperial Parliament by a law passed on the 6th of January, authorising the Government to proceed with it whenever it might see fit. It was proposed that it should take effect shortly. However, in the present depreciated price of silver the change would involve a loss to the Treasury amounting to some millions of marks, which it is considered desirable to avoid.

The *Gazette* of the 10th March announced the following promotions in Her Majesty's fleet for services rendered during recent operations against Malays in the Straits of Malacca:—Commander Francis Stirling to be captain; Lieut. Henry Townley Wright to be commander; Sub-Lieutenants Richard Poore and Walter Travers Warren to be lieutenants. Surgeon Anthony Gorham, M.D., will be promoted to the rank of staff surgeon, with seniority of March 10, subject to his passing the qualifying examination. Henry Thomson, A.B., Harry Bennett, A.B., and David Sloper, A.B., will be awarded the medal "for conspicuous gallantry." The name of Lieutenant Robert Thomas Wood has been favourably noted for services in the same operations.

The *Bangalore Examiner*, writing of Mr. Saunders, late Resident at Hyderabad, says:—"It is somewhat premature to say that the Government of India have cancelled Mr. Saunders' resignation at the instance of the Marquis of Salisbury. The fact is, that though Mr. Saunders tendered his resignation, it has never been formally accepted, and what is still more odd, his leave has never been gazetted. The position remains then as thus. Mr. Saunders in the first place was requested for certain weighty reasons of State to exchange with Sir Richard Meade. Mr. Saunders not quite seeing the thing in its proper light, declined, sent in an application for leave, and posted home to see Lord Salisbury. His appeal against Lord Northbrook's action was presented to the India Office direct, but Lord Salisbury being a great stickler for forms refused to receive it, except through the Government of India. The appeal has accordingly had to find its way back to Calcutta, and in all probability by this itme, it is on its way home again to the Secretary of State, who, receiving it through the usual channels, will then dispose of it in the usual manner."

A notice appeared in the *Bombay Government Gazette* yesterday that on and after the 6th April (yesterday) wharfage fees on oil seeds will be reduced from 9 annas to 6 annas per ton. On this announcement being made known Messrs. Sassoon at once reduced their wharfage fees for the same goods to 5 annas per ton. Competition of this sort is perhaps advantageous to trade, and in the case of two companies at home would probably be brought to reasonable limits by a compromise. Nothing of this sort is, however, likely to take place in this instance. The Port Trust is only the old Elphinstone company under a new name, and, moreover, in a state of hopeless insolvency. The reduction of wharfage fees which the Trustees make from time to time can only be done by using for the purpose the money that belongs to the public, for the financial position of the Port Trust renders any reduction of fees impossible. But by trifling with the funds in hand the sham of competition can be kept up, at the cost, of course, of the private owners of property on the foreshore. The time has come for putting an end to this condition of affairs; the Port Trust is becoming every year more seriously involved, the public is being scandalised with the annual waste of money in support of an insolvent concern acting under the pretence of affording facilities to trade by reducing wharfage fees, the real effect of which is to injure the property of private owners, whilst the advantages conferred on trade are extremely problematical, for fees raduced to a margin which can give no profit to anyone must soon return to their former figures. How long will it take to open the eyes of the Government to the absurdity of permitting an insolvent Port Trust to play such tricks in the sight of honest men?

The Calcutta *Statesman*:—Mr. Hope's covert impertinence, and the candour and ingenuity of the Legal Member, might have sufficed, one would have thought, to make any debate memorable. But the Government has felt keenly the blow delivered by the Bombay Judges at its mischievous course. And so we have Lord Northbrook himself rushing at last upon them, expressing "his entire concurrence with Mr. Hobhouse that their construction of the Regulations is contrary to its plain language!" We rub our eyes a little. My Lord Nortbrook,—Have you forgotten that you are the Queen's representative, and that you are addressing Her Majesty's Judges? We know you are not a very wise man, but you ought to know the force of the language you permit yourself to use. Do you really think it seemly to tell Her Majesty's Judges that their construction of the law is so forced as to be contrary to its plain meaning? It is no insult, we suppose, to a Judge of Sir Michael Westropp's reputation, for the Viceroy to tell him in open Council that he has forced upon the plain language of the statute a meaning that it will not bear? And all this passion is awakened, because the Judges most properly and temperately have pointed out the error in fact on which this Bill was being brought in. It is the old story with this administration over again. It blunders hopelessly, and then lays the blame on all round it. The insult to the Nizam's Minister, we hoped, would be Lord Nortbrook's last *betise*; while in the very act of laying down his office, he deliberately and in open Council insults Her Majesty's Judges in the terms quoted. In the same way, and without a thought of its indecency, he champions Mr. Hope against the Judges for his conduct in the Kabilpur case, and tells us that Mr. Hope does not deserve the strictures the Court passed upon him. It is simply amazing.

We (*Patriot*) are exceedingly sorry to learn that Mr. Justice Phear, instead of taking leave as he had originally contemplated, has resigned his appointment. What could be the circumstances which have induced him to change his mind within a fortnight? This, we confess, is a mystery to us. Mr. Phear's retirement from the bench of the High Court is a matter for public regret. He has been a most independent and fearless Judge; what the Chief Justice lately enunciated that in this country the law is the same for the Government and the subject, he has in his judicial career followed to the letter. A zealous advocate of constitutional law and the liberty of the subject, he has whenever occasion has arisen shewn a most intelligent and enlightened appreciation of both. In the series of articles on Personal Government, which we wrote about three years ago, we endeavoured to show that the abuses of power, which we dragged to light, were exposed chiefly through the instrumentality of his judicial mind. If the High Court is a bulwark of the liberty of the subject, it is Judges like Mr. Phear, who contribute to the maintenance of this beneficent character of the court. Without meaning any disparagement to the other Judges, we must confess that by the retirement of Mr. Justice Phear, the High Court loses one of its strongest pillars. We are glad to learn that the bar propose to give him a farewell dinner, and that the pleaders of the High Court also propose to honor him with a valedictory address. We need not allude to the social qualities of Mr. Phear; his thorough-bred courtesy, amiableness, and the warm interest he taken in the social progress of the country are too well-known to require notice. A man of his active mind is not likely to be idle at home; we hope to see him one day in the National Congress of England, where his sympathy with the people of this country is sure to find a fitting and eloquent expression. He carries our best wishes. In the history of judicial administration in Bengal, his name will be honoured and cherished as Phear the Fearless.

"Why did Lord Northbrook resign?" asks the *World* and then gives the following reply to the question:—"We are in the throes of an Indian Mutiny, not the less serious because it is not sanguinary. Lord Northbrook's return will, we believe, be signalised by some remarkable revelations, which, if they do not overthrow the Ministry, will awaken a public as well as Parliamentary interest in Indian affairs that will eclipse all the glories of an Imperial title, and satiate even the cravings of Professor Fawcett! Was not Lord Northbrook's resignation the direct consequence of a quarrel with the Home Government? and were not strenuous efforts vainly made to heal the breach before Lord Lytton was appointed to the Viceroyalty? Lord Salisbury, who shipwrecked the last Conservative Government, has often been pointed to as the rock ahead of Mr. Disraeli's second Administration. But imperious as he is, there is reason to fear he has yielded to subtle influences. This is shown in the Bill now before Parliament, respecting appointments to the India Council. Plausible as were the reasons advanced by Lord George Hamilton, this measure is simply an ingenious scheme to help Sir Henry Maine to a larger salary and a pension. The Secretary of State already has his law-officers; and although it is very desirable that a barrister as well as a mercantile member should always be on the Council, there is no more legitimate reason for making a special salary and pension for Sir H. Maine than, say, for Mr. Andrew Cassels, whose presence in the Council is equally important. Special emoluments are apt to carry with them proportionate influence; and if it be true that Sir H. Maine betrayed Lord Salisbury into the recent dictatorial despatch to Lord Northbrook on the Tariff Bill, which has been so universally condemned as revolutionising the system upon which our Indian Empire is governed, then it is scarcely politic so to augment his influence as to enable him to override the other members of the Council. But it is of course with Lord Salisbury that Lord Northbrook has had directly to deal; and in view of the revelations that may be expected upon the Viceroy's return, we may state that the Tariff Bill despatch was not the first of its kind—couched in terms that Lord Mayo would equally have resented—received by Lord Northbrook from the India Office, and that it was not the noxious climate, nor the labours of the Viceroyalty, but the haughty insolence of the India Office, which rendered his position unendurable."

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 5th April.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·790
Temperature of the Air	82·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·3
Dew Point	74·2
Relative humidity of Air	·779
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	4·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 a.m. on following day)	86·6
Minimum do. do	75·8
General Direction of wind	NW, N, SE, S, SSW, W, WNW NW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	221

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAILS OF THE 17TH MARCH.

The P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Zambesi, Captain Alfred Symons, arrived in harbour this morning from Suez with the English Mails of the 17th instant on board. The following is the list of passengers:—

From Southampton.

Mr Charles Stares	Sub-Lieut R Walton
Mr C M Lushington	Sub-Lieut G R Couran
Sub-Lieut Kahan	Sub Lieut Duncan
Sub-Lieut Cruickshank	Sub-Lieut Lumsden
Sub-Lieut Cochegan	Sub-Lieut Hervey
Sub-Lieut Medhurst	Capt E S Parker
Sub-Lieut Capper	Mr McMaster
Sub-Lieut Dalamain	Mr J Wright
Sub-Lieut Annsley	Mr J Brooksby and Son
Sub-Lieut E H R Carnac	

From Brindisi.

Capt Grant	Lady Haines. European female
Miss Robinson	and native man servant
Mr A B Stewart	Lt-Col Gough
Genl. Sir Frederick Haines	Mr Jewell
	Mr and Mrs C J Scott.

From Venice.

Capt Malkiejohn	Sub Lt Beech
Mr. Abramovitz	Mr. G. Blaschcek.

From Suez.

Capt R M Taylor	Capt C A Albert

From Aden.—Surgn Watson, 2 servants, 13 deck passengers and 1 native.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, 17TH MARCH.

In spite of public opinion, and in opposition to the expressed wish of many of their own party, the Government have pressed forward the Royal Titles Bill. The result you know,—the adoption of the measure by a majority of 105. But this is just one of those victories that bring little satisfaction to those who have won them. The approval of a measure of this kind, affecting the dignities and the prerogatives of the Sovereign, is not to be measured by the standard that one applies to an ordinary Bill before Parliament. Members on both sides of the House have such a high regard for the personal qualities of Her Majesty, her benevolence, her industry, her womanly virtues, and her profound desire to govern constitutionally, that, upon all subjects wherein her personal wishes are known to play a part, there is a unanimous desire to avoid speaking or voting ungraciously. A Bill of this character which is known to represent Her Majesty's wishes ought, therefore, to have received the unanimous approval of the Chamber. The fact that 200 members voted against it amounts to moral disaster to the proposal. Nor is this all. Of the solid majority of 305 it is perfectly well known that nearly half the members were in favour of Lord Hartington's resolution, and had the House voted by ballot scarcely any but office-holders would have recorded votes in favour of it. But party ties, especially on the Conservative side, are strong. Tory country members may declaim in the lobbies on the true Conservatism of Lord Hartington's proposal, but when the division is called conscience is pocketed, and those bell-wethers, the "whips," lead Mr. Disraeli's supporters like a flock of innocent sheep. It so happened, too, that in this instance the majority was larger than the true party majority, because while on the one hand the Conservatives were bound to support the Government, to a man, many of the Liberals, out of a desire to respect the Queen's personal wishes, abstained from voting. I do not know that all the 40 Liberals who stayed away were entirely influenced by those considerations, but many of them were. Of the 20 or 30 Liberals who voted with the Government seven or eight were Irishmen, who are understood to have laboured under the idea that if the Queen assumes a new title she may have an occasion for liberating the Fenian prisoners. The Court connections of the Marquis of Lorne, Lord Macduff, the Marquis of Stafford, and Colonel Carington easily explain why they were found in the Government lobby; and the fact that Sir A. Lusk and Sir F. Perkins have been knighted by the Queen will also account for their support of the Bill. Sir R. Peel and Mr. Roebuck have changed their views and belong to neither party, and Mr. Ripley and Mr. Yeaman are Liberal Conservatives rather than Liberals. Your readers must not, therefore, suppose that this was, as some of the Tory papers represent, a true party vote. So far as regarded the Government it no doubt was so; but the Opposition were not unanimous. The outside public are, however, exceedingly unanimous, and the press has spoken out with a warmth which has doubtless greatly shocked Court circles. No stronger articles against the adoption of the Imperial Title have appeared any where than in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, a paper which in most things supports the policy of the Government. But even the *Pall Mall* and the *Times* still hope that the Ministry will make some concession. They urge that Her Majesty should show her appreciation of undoubted public opinion by using the title of "Queen" of India instead of "Empress," and that the Colonies should not be excluded from the list of Royal dignities. It is likely enough that the Colonies may yet receive a like honour to India, but I shall be very greatly surprised indeed if any power on earth can induce the Sovereign to relinquish her intention to become an Empress. It is known on all hands that this was the *raison d'etre* of the Government Bill. One reason is that the Queen, and quite rightly about her, desire to follow the fashions of the hour. The leading Sovereigns and Princes on the Continent are all Imperial. It may no doubt be an electro-plated article, but we live in an age of electro-plate, and so our good old-fashioned title of Queen is to be brushed aside and absorbed by the Imperial dignity which will, after all, belong to a distant dependency. The Sovereign of England will continue to be Queen or King of England, but following the custom of Austria, of Germany, and of Russia, the Imperial Title will, as a matter of courtesy, come to be the popular usage. We shall then have the incongruity of the ruler of these islands being addressed by a title which does not belong to them, and to remove the anomaly sooner or latter another Act will be laid before Parliament to enable the Sovereign to assume the Imperial Title over all the British dominions. These consequences have been pointed out over and over again, but the Government will make no concession; they will stand by their proposition because, and solely because, to adopt the words we so often hear in the old Norman French—*La reyne le veult*.

The debate on the Indian Tariff correspondence which was raised by Lord Halifax on Tuesday has caused far more interest than any other business that has been transacted in the House of Peers since the opening of the session. In two collateral respects this debate has somewhat opened our eyes. It was indeed a strange spectacle to see a Tory Peer defending the doctrines of Richard Cobden, and to witness how weak-kneed the front Opposition bench has become on the principles of Free Trade. To Lancashire it has also become painfully evident that the Liberal lords are by no means disinclined to throw the county open to the Tories. The Government is making every effort to cultivate the kindliest relations with that county, and Lancashire Liberals are not unnaturally enraged that their views and interests should have been thrown overboard in order that the Opposition might make what, in spite of their disavowals, was a partizan fight. As to the debate itself, I am bound to say that notwithstanding the number of his critics, and the shifting ground which each attack assumed, Lord Salisbury had by far the best of it. The speech of Lord Halifax was a jerky, ineffective, bundle of complaints which seemed to be pitched sentence by sentence at the head of his adversary, and the Duke of Argyll was as characteristically pragmatic as his own despatches, from which Lord Salisbury made such effective quotations. The economical arguments of the Opposition, even to the plea which they raised in favour of remitting the salt duty—against which Lord Salisbury produced an excellent theory—were, to use a plain expression, "knocked into a cocked hat." I was present during the whole of the debate, and a more unjust description of Lord Salisbury's defence than that given by the *Times* I never read. Instead of speaking "as one shorn of his strength," it was perfectly plain that he had a profound contempt for his critics, and that he was simply restraining it. Not only did he clearly establish his case upon economical grounds, and show that he only desired the tariff on cotton fabrics to be abolished "as soon as the condition of the finances would allow," but he vindicated plainly enough the legal right of the Indian Secretary to the supreme control of the Indian Government. Where he wholly failed was in furnishing a justification for the language of his despatches. The fact was good enough, as a matter of argument, that the terms of his despatches were no worse than the imperious missives of the Duke of Argyll, but Lord Salisbury forgot that "two wrongs don't make one right." It was, therefore, not what he wrote, but the way in which he wrote it, upon which he failed to make good his defence. It is to be remarked, also, that he offered not one word of regret for the wounded feelings of Lord Northbrook, but defiantly nailed his colours to the mast and dared his opponents to do their worst. If he adheres to the interpretation which he has himself placed on the despatch of March 1874 no one will have much right to complain; but, without his explanation as to the desirableness of the Secretary and the Viceroy being in frequent communication, that despatch does certainly look like an endeavour to deprive the Indian Government of the initiation of measures of law which they have here tofore projected. Upon this point we are yet destined to hear a good deal, for though Lord Salisbury convinced many persons of the wisdom of knowing beforehand what the Indian Government desire to propose, rather than he should publicly veto a Bill after it has once been passed, Mr. Fawcett still thinks that the unexplained terms of his despatch suggest something like that "lust of power" of which we have lately heard so much. The member for Hackney will, therefore, persist in his intention of raising a debate in the House of Commons. There is also likely to be a little breeze in Parliament about the further dissents for which Mr. Fawcett has notified his intention to ask. I hear that the Government will not permit their production; and I learn further that another question is to be asked about Lord Northbrook's reply to Lord Salisbury's despatch of last November. News has reached England that such a reply has been written, and is on its way home.

I have reason for believing that the *World* is perfectly correct in stating that Sir H. Maine was the real instigator of the recent offensive despatches to Lord Northbrook. I have already referred to the enormous influence which Sir Henry seems to wield over our Indian Secretary, and to the fact that the Indo a Councils Bill is mainly intended for his benefit. The prevailing feeling about that measure is, that it is a down right job, for the benefit of two or three specially favoured members. The Lords, I see, have been growling about it only so recently as this evening.

The military authorities here have already received an outline of the proposed Indian army reforms. One important portion of those proposals has met with intense disapprobation from every member of the staff who has had any experience of the Indian army. I refer to a recommendation to increase the *status* of the native officers, so that they may rise to the highest grades in the service.

The death of General Beresford places a piece of patronage in the hands of the Commander-in-Chief, through the vacancy which it has occasioned in the Colonelcy of the 20th Regiment Lieut. Genl. R. Phillips is the next in rotation for such a post, but he has seen so little service in the field that it is doubtful whether the Duke will confer this honour upon him. In that case it will most likely fall to Lieut. Genl. Horsford.

The sudden return of Lord Aylesford from India to England has caused a little flutter of excitement here. The noble Lord left his young wife in London, and the Marquis of Blandford took advantage of his friend's absence. There has been a pretty hubbub about this business in "Society."

A subject like the last naturally suggests *Vanity Fair*. The paper of that name will contain, in to-morrow's issue, a portrait of Lord Lytton with the motto, "Our Vice Empress."

Mr. Talboys Wheeler's new work on "Mussulman rule in India" is likely to cause some sensation in the dependency, because of the author's advocacy of the Shias as the only orthodox members of the faith.

A MUSSULMAN MATRIMONIAL FIX.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I am a poor devil of a Mussulman and have got into an awful row, out of which I should like to be helped by you or any great "*bannister* Sahib" in Bombay. I am also a Government servant.

For a good many years I have been the happy possessor of a wife and a limited family, but meeting last year with an elderly party, with no good looks but some money, I married her also, taking compassion on her loneliness, she being a widow and an orphan, though forty and not fat nor fair.

Well now, about a month ago a fellow in our village goes before the Magistrate and makes swear that he married that same elderly party some time before I did, and thus accuses me of an offence under sec. 498 of the I. P. C.

On this complaint supported by a statement of another man that he married my wife No. 2 to complainant, a warrant is issued and I am arrested and of course thrown out of employment.

Now my complaint is that the man who swears that he performed the *nikah* ceremony is a nobody, not even a kazi, or a syed, or a peer; no, a simple Mussulman labourer of not very good character, and I should say it ought not to be permitted to every one to marry others by simply reading at their expense.

I am quite certain that in my case no such ceremony was performed, still it seems that anybody who chooses has the right to act as priest, parson or kazi, and his mere statement is deemed sufficient to justify the issue of a warrant. Surely some record of such proceedings ought to be kept under Government supervision, else any three or four scoundrels might conspire and ruin a man for life. Please raise your mighty voice and help, your devoted slave

GABOLE.

THE KHELAT CRISIS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

Affairs begin to thicken in Khelat. Colonel Munro and Major Sandeman are proceeding with a mixed assortment of troops into Khelat, but it is said only as far as Mustang, and merely to escort some caravans *en route* to Cabul through the dangerous part of H. H.'s territory.

His poor Highness is in a miserable plight; two of his battalions have been audacious enough to demand their back pay, and as he could not help refusing them, (having no cash to buy even tobacco with) they have struck and are on the way to Cabul. Meantime they have halted at Mustang and have declined the Khan's proposition to deliver up their arms and the two guns in their possession.

A military officer of rank with a strong escort of Sowars has arrived at Khelat from Cabul with a friendly message from the Ameer to the effect that Shere Ali would like to have immediate payment of two lakhs of rupees on account of the caravans lately plundered by the Khan's subjects.

I do not know what answer he got, but I am told that he did not get any rupees.

There is a strong talk of handing Sind over to the Punjabees, which the good folks about here do not seem to like. As a forecast, the revenue charge of the Jacobabad district has already been made over to Colonel Munro who, however, is going to establish himself at that odoriferous hole—Shikarpore.

BOMBAY.

Criminal Sessions.—Mr. Justice Bayley presides at the Second Criminal Sessions of the High Court, which commences on the 10th instant.

Gymkhana Sports.—Owing to the intervening of the Easter holidays, the Gymkhana Sports will come off on Wednesday, the 12th inst.

Visitors to the Dockyard.—To-day, on the occasion of Lord Lytton's arrival, visitors to the Dockyard are to appear in morning dress. Officers as ordered.

Cheating.—A Parsee, named Nowrojee Cursetjee, was yesterday sentenced to six months' hard labour in the House of Correction by Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, for obtaining by false pretences, two cases of brandy from a wine merchant, named Cowasjee Nowrojee.

Music at the Victoria Gardens and the Esplanade.—By the kind permission of Colonel Bacon and the officers of H. M.'s 20th Regiment N. I., their Band will play for the remainder of the season from next week at the Esplanade Bandstand on Wednesdays and the Victoria Gardens on Saturdays.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Mint.—The value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 20th March 1876 was Rs. 43,79,538; add silver received during the week Rs. 10,74,086. The sum of Rs. 8,98,029 in new coin was paid during the week; the balance left was Rs. 45,55,595. There is in addition 2,56,275 rupees' worth of silver bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults and awaiting assay.

Nephew Assaulting his Uncle.—Mowjee Dyall was yesterday arrested under a warrant and placed before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, charged with committing an assault on the 30th ultimo against the person of Peeraj Cooverjee, uncle to the accused, who is now lying in a precarious state from the effects of the assault. The case was postponed for hearing to the 12th instant, pending the recovery of the complainant.

Criminal Breach of Trust.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, Cowasjee Hormusjee a clerk of the New Colaba Company, was committed by the Senior Magistrate, Mr. C. P. Cooper, to take his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on a charge of criminal breach of trust and misappropriation of property, in respect of a sum of Rs. 63-9-0, alleged to have been paid to accused as landing and bunder fees for certain packages of machinery belonging to the Jute Mills Company and not having accounted for the same.

Mortuary Returns.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 4th April, was 558, being 64 less than in the preceding week, 72 more than the total of the week ending 6th April 1875, and 179 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 244 births were reported in the different districts of the city. The deaths from small-pox were 192, or 73 less than last week, against 9 in the corresponding week of last year, and an average of 43 in the preceding five years. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population was 43·17.

The recent Murder at Camathepoora.—This case was resumed on Wednesday, at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, in which Gopall Appa, Bimmee, woman and Ragoo Gopall stood charged with committing murder by wilfully and maliciously causing the death of one Rumnabai, woman, on the 20th March last, and with abetting the commission of the aforesaid offence. Mr. R. V. Hearn, the Public Prosecutor, conducted the case for the prosecution. The prisoners were undefended. The case for the prosecution being closed, the prisoners reserved their defence, thereupon they were formally committed for trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

We must ask the attention of our readers to the advertisement announcing the performance to-night at Grant Road Theatre, which promises to be as successful as any night for some time past. A good deal of energy and talent has been employed to ensure an agreeable entertainment, and as to-night must be positively the last, a crowded house may certainly be expected. The playbill announces some capital pieces and the names of the performers are a guarantee that they will be well played.

THE FORT THEATRE.

The little theatre in the Fort continues to maintain and even to increase its popularity. Last night two new pieces were presented. The first was the farce entitled "A Kiss in the Dark,"—an amusing piece most amusingly played, Mr. Henry Aveling appearing as *Mr. Pettiborne*, and Miss Minnie Williams as that irascible and jealous-minded gentleman's much wronged wife. The second piece was the burlesque of "Lucretia Borgia," in which Mr. Comerford was very successful as *Lucretia*, Miss Minnie Williams making a capital *Jennaro*, and Mr. H. Herbert, a sufficiently wicked and vindictive *Duke*. Special attractions were introduced in the shape of dances by the sisters Ford. The three sisters are all good dancers, but Miss Ada Ford is especially spirited and graceful—in fact she is the best step-dancer we have seen in Bombay for some time. A word of praise is due also to Mr. Williams for his excellent performances on the violin and to his really talented pianist, who appears complete master of the instrument over which he presides.

ARRIVAL AT POONA OF NAWAB SIR SALAR JUNG BAHADOOR, K.C.S.I.

On Tuesday morning His Highness Nawab Sir Salar Jung Bahadoor, K. C. S. I., accompanied by Captain G. H. Trevor, Major Nevill, and Surgeon Major Williamson and suite, arrived by the Sholapoor mail train. A guard of honor furnished by the Native Infantry Regiment under the command of an European officer with the regimental band and colours were at the railway station to salute His Highness. The Royal Artillery at Kirkee fired a salute of seventeen guns after the arrival of the train. Sir Salar Jung and his suite took up their residence at that beautiful and large bungalow, the *Eagle's Nest*, belonging to Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, Esq., and the European officers were accommodated at the Royal Family Hotel. Sir Salar Jung left Hyderabad on Monday last by special train as far as Shahabad, and from thence he travelled by the ordinary mail train to Poona. His Highness will leave this for Bombay to-morrow where he will be present to receive Lord Lytton, the Viceroy and Governor General of India, and after staying a day at Bombay, will proceed to England. During his stay here Sir Salar Jung takes a ride morning and evening as he has brought to Poona five riding horses with him. His Excellency and suite will leave this by the up mail train to-morrow (Friday) morning at 5-15 A.M., Madras time.

On Tuesday W. H. Newnham, Esq., Agent for the Sirdars in the Deccan, paid a visit to Sir Salar Jung and yesterday Lord Mark Kerr, C. B., accompanied by Colonel Warden, Assistant Adjutant General, and Major Kerr, A. D. C., also paid a visit. Sir Salar Jung yesterday paid return visits to W. H. Newnham, Esq., and Lord Mark Kerr. About fifteen nobles of Hyderabad (Deccan) and about thirty-five domestic servants accompany Sir Salar Jung to England.—*Poona Observer*, April 6.

DEPARTURE OF H. M. S. TROOPSHIP CROCODILE.

H. M. S. Troopship Crocodile, 4173 tons and 700 H. P., Captain Philip Sharp, will sail to-day for England with 45 officers, 15 ladies and 15 children; 720 men, 88 women, and 207 children. The following is the list of officers:—

Lieut W C Daman, 2-22nd Foot	Lieut G H Powell, 44th Regt
Lieut J F Wyley, 2-22nd Foot	Major and Mrs K G Henderson, 60th Rifles
Capt A C Pole, 13th Hussars	Lieut S D Crowkenden, 65th Regt.
Capt and Mrs W Saun

THE RELATIONS OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE AND THE VICEROY OF INDIA.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MARCH 14.

VISCOUNT HALIFAX rose to call the attention of the House to the papers laid on the table by the Secretary of State for India on the subject of the Indian tariff. It was with great regret he undertook this task, because he was afraid that the subject might assume the appearance of a Party question, and he would be the last to make the Government of India a question of that character. On the Opposition side of the House there sat noble lords who had been at the head of the Indian Office, but there were on the same side noble lords who had filled with distinction the highest offices in India (Hear, hear.) He bore willing testimony to the fact that when in the House of Commons the noble earl the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs was careful to discuss subjects such as this without any reference to Party considerations, and he trusted the noble earl would be ready to bear similar testimony in reference to his mode of treating these subjects. ("Hear," from the Earl of Derby.) The references he had to make to the action taken by his noble friend the Secretary for India would therefore be based on grounds of public policy only. When, many years ago, he himself was Minister for India, the unanimous opinion of statesmen of all Parties, as expressed by Lord Macaulay, was that India ought to be governed in Indian interests and as much as possible in India. He thought that proposition was so nearly self-evident that it did not need much argument to support it. There was a time when the interests of our Colonies were made subordinate to those of the Mother Country. We had grown wiser,—we had established in the Colonies domestic Legislatures which governed the Colonies in accordance with the wishes of the Colonies themselves. The circumstances of India made it impossible that a local Legislature could be established in that Empire; but as the Colonies were able to protect themselves through their own Legislatures, and as the people of India had not a domestic Legislature to protect them, it was assumed that the Secretary of State for India should protect their interests. What he complained of in the policy of his noble friend the present Secretary for India was that he had departed from that policy, and, against the views of the Government in India and of the people in India, had given directions for the abandonment of a great source of revenue. By doing that, his noble friend had adopted a course which it appeared to him was not well calculated to promote good feeling between the Government of India and the India Office, and not calculated to induce the people of India to acquiesce in our rule with that willingness which hitherto they had generally manifested. (Hear, hear.) To any one acquainted with India he need hardly say that the subject which caused most anxiety in connection with that country was the financial state of the country. The financial state of England was often a source of anxiety, but he did not hesitate to say that it was the first, the almost insuperable difficulty. Why was that so? First, the expenditure of India was almost sure to increase more rapidly than the income; next, the expenditure was likely to increase in the future to a greater extent than it had in the past; and, lastly, it was impossible to levy new taxation. A large portion of the income of India was derived from the land revenue, which was not a tax in the ordinary sense of the term. It was settled in perpetuity, and it was impossible to increase it. A system [illegible] giving a guarantee in the case [illegible] which would prove reproductive. [illegible] from them be sufficient to pay [illegible] these would be no increase [illegible] on account of those works; but experience went the reproductiveness of [illegible] very slow. The first ass to which any [illegible] be applied was that of keeping down the [illegible] he thought there were but two good [illegible] anticipating that the expenditure must [illegible] ultimately. The whole cost of living in [illegible] We were now improving the condi[illegible] Army. That improvement must be [illegible] serving in India, and the cost of [illegible] be borne on the Indian establish[illegible] the Civil administration must increase. [illegible] We knew what the Civil Service [illegible] coming to in this country; but improve[illegible] must be much more pressing in a [illegible] Within the last few months, he [illegible] sources of increased expendi[illegible] grown up in consequence of the [illegible] the value of the rupee. He thought that [illegible] in a very large increase of the public [illegible] state of things, surely [illegible] that, whatever sources [illegible] [illegible] ductive or oppressive, [illegible] cessary for India admitted that [illegible] on cotton goods was neither the [illegible] Under these circumstances ought [illegible] repealed? The noble marquis (the [illegible]) said it ought to be repealed. [illegible] lectures on political economy to [illegible] the Government of India, and it was [illegible] that the policy of Free Trade ought [illegible] as it was in this country. Be[illegible] ruling rate of duty on articles [illegible] was 5 per cent. At the time of the [illegible] Government was in want of money [illegible] to 10 per cent.; but in 1861, [illegible] such as circumstances admitted of the [illegible] on those cotton goods was reduced [illegible] the duty on all other goods import[illegible] at 10 per cent. It was quite true [illegible] had changed since then, and that in [illegible] the manufacture of cotton goods [illegible] Bombay, but it appeared that some of [illegible] sent out to India were of a much [illegible] to those manufactured in India. In [illegible] quality of gypsum introduced with [illegible] to amount to 20 per cent. This [illegible] was not surprising that a preference [illegible] goods manufactured there over [illegible] Manchester; but as against the [illegible] countervail the effect of the 5 per cent [illegible] equivalent. It was a matter of [illegible] a considerable sum of money [illegible] as large a number of people as [illegible] to India were certainly in a very [illegible] Then, because as a people [illegible] were well to do connected [illegible] cotton goods, and the tax on salt. [illegible] man who did not pay excise duty [illegible] another. The man who did [illegible] the article of food, but the [illegible] people were paying [illegible] very little imported cotton. [illegible] very manufactured there [illegible] that there was no duty [illegible] the shape of the [illegible] by the people [illegible] [illegible] Neither did it [illegible] was seized by [illegible] [illegible] the price of a necessary of life to the vast mass of the consumers, it is unnecessary for me to remark that it would be open to economical objections of the gravest kind. I do not attribute to it any such effect."

It was not protective because it did not exclude English competition; it was not oppressive because it did not raise the price of a necessary of life. (Hear, hear.) The Government of India had not raised the duty on those cotton goods, but it reduced the import duty on various articles, and thereby brought the ruling rate of duty on general imports down to the old normal rate of 5 per cent.; but his noble friend who had come forward in the case of the import duty on cotton goods with all the ardour of the most violent of free-traders, disapproved what was done in India. What was the result of what had been done? The total loss of revenue by the reductions was £308,000; but from that had to be taken £173,000, the produce of exports and £88,000 the reduced valuation of cotton goods. Those two items made £261,000, which, taken from the £308,000, reduced the loss by the decrease of the import duties to £47,000. (Hear, hear.) He thought that their lordships would be of opinion that the action of the Government in India was by no means to be wondered at, remembering the manner in which the import duties generally had been dealt with, and that the import duty on cotton goods had been reduced to 5 per cent. But his noble friend thought that this latter duty ought to be entirely removed. He had expressed that opinion in this country and he expressed it to the Governor General of India in a despatch dated the 11th of November, 1875. These were the terms in which he so expressed himself in that despatch:—

"The entire removal of the duty should, however, not be adjourned for an indefinite period, but provision should be made for it within a fixed term of years."

His noble friend had written a Minute to explain what he had written in a despatch; but the despatch remained, and the most extravagant free-trader could scarcely have used stronger language than his noble friend in reference to applying to India the recognized policy of England. The despatch to which he was referring concluded in the terms he had just quoted to their lordships. It might be said that according to his noble friend the removal of the duty was to depend on the condition of the revenue of India. But that could not be, because in such case the noble marquis would have spoken of its removal at an indefinite and not fixed period. His noble friend could not foresee a progress of revenue as would afford such a surplus within two or three years as would enable the Government to take off the duty if its removal was to depend on the state of the revenue. (Hear, hear.) He thought, therefore, he was justified in assuming that when his noble friend wrote that he had in his mind that the duty was only to be removed in case the state of the revenue admitted of its removal. As he read the order conveyed in the despatch it amounted to this—revenue or no revenue, the Indian Government must make provision for the repeal of the tax within two or three years. (Hear, hear.) Well, if there was no surplus to supply the place of that duty, of course there must be another tax. What else could the Indian Government have understood by the instructions sent them from the India Office? (Hear, hear.) His noble friend had by a Minute explained what he meant; but the question was what the Indian Government must have understood by the despatch itself. (Hear, hear.) The noble marquis had expressed his opinion that the duty on cotton goods was neither protective nor oppressive; but in his opinion the political reason why it should not be permanent was that it might not raise a feeling of animosity on both sides by putting the interests of England in antagonism with those of India. Now, he should like to know how a feeling of antagonism was to be raised by this duty. There could be no feeling of antagonism entertained by the people of India on account of it, because they were contented with it. On the other hand, as it had not the effect of excluding British manufactured goods from India, why should it raise any feeling of antagonism in the minds of the people of this country or even of the manufacturers of Lancashire? (Hear.) When his noble friend found by his good sense that he could not apply to India the doctrines which in his free-trade zeal he had promised the Lancashire people he would carry out in that country, he justified himself by stating that the duty was neither productive nor oppressive. He was sure that what his noble friend had done by his despatch was far more likely to produce a feeling of antagonism than was a retention of the duty. How stood the case? The Government of India, the commercial community of India, and the people of India were of opinion that it was for the interest of India that the duty should be maintained rather than that another tax should be imposed. His noble friend was of opinion that provision should be made for the repeal of the duty within a definite time. In fact, there was the opinion of the Government, the mercantile community, and the people of India on the one side, and the opinion of the Secretary of State for India and the Manchester Chamber of Commerce on the other. (Cheers.) Mr. Laing, formerly Finance Minister of India, reduced the duties on cotton goods in 1861 from 10 to 5 per cent. Mr. Laing afterwards came home to this country, knowing the state of India and of its finances thoroughly, and he went to Manchester and had an interview with a body established there to promote the entire repeal of those duties. After he left Manchester Mr. Laing addressed a letter to that body, in which he said:—

"The import duty is scarcely felt at all, while the direct taxes involved an inevitable amount of oppression, extortion, evasion, alarm, and discontent which made them intensely unpopular. If India is to be retained in peaceful and loyal allegiance to the British Crown, these matters must be looked upon in an Indian as well as an English point of view, and the interests, the wishes, and the feelings of 150,000,000 of inhabitants must be the primary consideration in deciding how to raise the necessary revenue. I believe the Indian Government and the whole Indian community would oppose it, and I cannot for a moment imagine that any Secretary of State would think of sending an order to India for a purely English object, overruling in such a manner the unanimous wish of India. If he did, he would deserve to be impeached, for it is perfectly evident that he would be a far more formidable enemy to the British Crown than Ferozeshah or Nana Sahib."

Well, his noble friend opposite had not only ordered the Government of India to do that of which they and the whole Indian community disapproved, but he had given orders and treated the Government of India in a way which he thought was not calculated to promote harmonious feelings between the two Governments, or to reconcile the people of India to our rule. In his first despatch the noble marquis directed that draughts of Bills, with their objects and reasons, should be transmitted to him by the Indian Government for his consideration. Well, in July, 1863, the Government of India itself passed a resolution directing that draughts of all Bills to be submitted to the Governor-General's Council, with their objects and reasons, should be transmitted to the Secretary of State. When he was at the India Office he found that that had been done, and in December, 1863, he expressed his entire approval of it, and desired that it should be continued. He did not say that every Bill, whether of little or of much importance, was so transmitted; but he had no doubt that that was done by the Indian Government in pursuance of its own wish and intention. But his noble friend opposite appeared to have found that they did not do what they had always done before, and he directed them to revert to that practice, extending the rule even to amendments that were proposed to be made in Bills by the Council, but at the same time intimating that the Governor-General need not in an urgent case, send the Bill home, with the reasons for it, to the Secretary of State. Lord Northbrook, availing himself of that permission, had passed a Bill at Simla. That, he admitted, was, as a general rule, a most objectionable proceeding, except under circumstances of emergency. The noble marquis found fault with Lord Northbrook for having so done upon two grounds. The first ground was that he had acted without the advice and knowledge of persons possessing other than official experience, and that it was exceedingly desirable to have the assistance of non-official councillors in such a matter. If, however, they examined the circumstances under which the measure was taken, he thought that objection actually amounted to nothing. How did all that arise? The Government of India, in order to carry out some views expressed to them by his noble friend as to the right appointed a Tariff Committee, and the measure which was ultimately passed was passed, in fact, upon the recommendation of that committee, which consisted of men as competent to represent the views of the whole commercial community of India as any men well could be. They were members of the Legislative Council; their names appeared at page 33 of the printed papers before their lordships, and they represented merchants' colleges of Calcutta, civilians, and Chambers of Commerce in Bengal, Madras, and Bombay. The Governor-General's Council comprised 16 members, 12 of whom had actually expressed their opinion on that proposal. Though the Council did not sit at Calcutta, it had before it the opinions of the non-official members, and it also had what was even better than it could have had them from the outside opinion of Calcutta the views of the whole commercial community as represented in that committee, and confirmed by the unanimous assent of the people of India. The other ground of blame was that the urgency of the case was not such as to justify the course which was taken; but the truth was that the stagnation of trade, and the consequent loss of the anxiety as to the intentions of the Government must necessarily have been most injurious. On looking over his correspondence with Lord Canning after the Mutiny with reference to legislation by the Governor-General in Council, he found that he consulted his advisers here, and that Lord [illegible] in India; Lord Canning communicated his opinion, and he (Viscount Halifax) communicated his opinion. It appeared that the noble marquis required that in the case of any emergency the Governor General should in the first instance communicate with the Secretary of State by telegraph. It was almost impossible that the Governor General should be able to state in a telegraphic despatch all the circumstance and all the reasons for the conclusion he proposed to pursue; and any instructions which the Secretary of State might give to the Governor-General as to the course he should pursue on the receipt of such a despatch would most probably be founded on imperfect information. What could be more prejudicial or more dangerous than to do as the noble marquis proposed by two of his despatches,—namely, to transfer the administration of Indian affairs from the Government of India to the Secretary of State in Council? (Hear hear.) In 1864 a Bill was introduced in the Indian Legislative Council to give the Governor General the power of amending an admirable penal code which had been framed by a Commission composed of very able men, who had devoted their time and labour, without fee or reward, to the framing of that code for the benefit of India. He (Viscount Halifax) thereupon wrote to the Government of India desiring them to consult the Judges of India on the subject, and to send to him the opinion of the Judges, together with their own; that he might communicate with the authors of the Code. But the Government of India took that opportunity of raising the question, what was the power of the Secretary of State? In reply he told them what it was. He addressed the following despatch to the Governor-General:—

"I have always abstained, however, from giving any direction upon such subjects; I have confined myself to suggesting the course which I thought desirable; and it seems to me that this is a course altogether unobjectionable. Your despatch refers to the power of the Secretary of State to disallow any Act passed by the Governor-General's Council when assembled for purposes of legislation; but surely it is more courteous, and more calculated to maintain the character and dignity of the Council, that the Secretary of State should suggest to the Executive Government to suspend and even to withdraw a Bill than leaving them to proceed without any intimation of his opinion that he should ultimately disallow it. In the course which I have taken on this and on former occasions I have always been anxious that the communications between the Home Government and the Government of India should be so conducted as to insure the most harmonious action between them. It is obviously most conducive to a good understanding that extreme claims should not be put forward on one side or extreme rights enforced on the other; and I cannot entertain a doubt but that with an earnest desire on the part of the various bodies among whom the different parts of the Government of India are distributed to maintain harmonious action, the well-being of that vast and important Empire may best be promoted."

(Hear.) He could hardly have written in a tone more courteous or more calculated to promote harmonious action between the Government at home and the Government in India. But what was the tone of the two despatches of the noble marquis? What would Lord Dalhousie, Lord Canning, or Lord Elgin have said if they had been addressed in the language of those despatches? He could not help thinking that the November despatch was a humiliation to the Governor-General of India, and that it was calculated to have a most pernicious effect upon our rule in India. We should recollect that we were a few thousands who were governing 200 millions of people in that country, and that it was most unwise to discredit the person who represented us there, and who was looked up to with reverence and love by our Indian fellow-subjects. In support of his view he cited the authority of Lord Canning, who in his Minute of 1860 said:—

"I am convinced that to hold India well in hand the influence of the Governor-General in Council ought to be increased, and not deminished, in the eyes of the natives, and that weakness will result to the Government of India by attracting their attention and their hopes from India to England."

He asked whether, in the face of that statement, they were going to lower the prestige of the Governor-General of India. (Hear, hear.)

(To be continued.)

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CHAMBERTIN, the *élite* of Burgundies	28	30
NUITS or CORTON, high class Wine	22	24
VOLNAY, strongly recommended	19	21
BRAUNE, soft delicate flavor	16	—
SPARKLING Red Burgundy	30	32

WHITE.

CHABLIS, Le Montonne, fine .....white cap	22	24
CHABLIS, light, pleasant Wine	15	17

CHAMPAGNES.

FINEST EXTRA DRY, a Wine of the highest class, in great demand, gold foil	42	44
WACHTER & Co.'s BRAND, as supplied on board the Serapis and to the Royal House, vide letter from St. James' Palace	42	44
Ditto, ditto, per hamper of 24 half-pints	26	—
GIESLER'S	42	44
FINE DRY SPARKLING	36	38
GOOD SPARKLING (Star)	32	35
CARTE BLANCHE (Sibsdeye's), light, particularly dry	24	28
CABTE ROUGE	17	19

SPARKLING GERMAN WINES.

	Per 1 doz. Quarts and 2 doz. Pints, Rupees.	
HOCK, NONPAREIL, extra quality, dry	35	37
HOCK, MUSCATEL, very choice	30	31
" EXCELLENT WINE	24	26
MOSELLE, NONPAREIL, the finest quality	35	37
MOSELLE, MUSCATEL, good body	29	31
" EXCELLENT WINE	24	26

STILL.

HOCK JOHANNISBERGER, superb high class Wine	40	43
" MARCOBRUNNER	36	—
" RUDESHEIMER	24	26
" HOCHHEIMER, fine flavored	21	23
" LAUBENHEIMER, a light refreshing Wine	16	19
RED HOCK ASSMANSHUSER	31	—
STEIN WEIN in BOCKSBETEL	24	—
MOSELLE, BRAUNBERGER, delicate	24	26

SHERRIES.

	Per doz. Qts. Rs.	
AMONTILLADO A 1, extra quality, rare old .....gold seal	34	
AMONTILLADO choice & superior..black seal	31	
REYNAL'S CHOICE pale sherry .....gold seal	28	
AMOROSO full flavored soft Pale...black seal	24	
VINO PURO, very pale, dry ..... blue seal	22	
OLOROSO, nutty and dry ..... green seal	21	
MANZANILLA ..... red seal	19	
PALE, medium flavor, yellow seal, pale and very dry Dinner Wine	18	
VINO DE PASTO, pink seal, remarkably pale and very dry Dinner Wine	17	
A GOOD DINNER WINE, in great demand, white seal	14	
MARSALA, VIRGIN, pale fine flavor	14	
MADEIRA, EAST INDIA, very superior	34	
MADEIRA, EAST INDIA, excellent Wine	28	

GUINNESS' STOUT.

Bottled by MOLINE and Company.
Casks containing 6 doz. qts. Rs. 5 per doz. Net Cash.
" " 6 " pts. " 3 12 " "

SHERRIES IN WOOD AND JARS (Wickered.)

The demand for these has led us to increase our importations of the following description:—

	All in Bond in India, 4 Gals. Jar.	13½ Gals. Octaves.	27 Gals. Quarter Cask.	54 Gals. Hhds.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Amontillado, A 1	64	217	424	837
Amontillado, Black seal quality	58	186	362	714
Amoroso	46	138	267	526
Oloroso	36	105	202	394
Vino Puro	37	106	206	404
Manzanilla	34	99	175	340
Yellow seal	30*	87	164	318
Violet seal	31	—	—	—
Vino de Pasto	29	82	155	300
White seal	27	63	117	224

The Quarter Casks, Octaves and Jars are very convenient for Families, and will be found most economical. Jars with Wood Taps Rs. 1½ or with Plated Taps Rs. 3½.

PORTS. In Bond.

	Qts.	Pts.
OLD CRUSTED, very choice, (many years in bottle)	33	0
VERY full-bodied cold Capsule	24	0
DESSERT WINE, superior Black seal	20	0
A GOOD SOUND FULL WINE, red seal	16	0
SACRAMENTAL WINES Malaga	20	0

	26	0
	22	0
	18	0

PORTS IN WOOD.

	Per Pipe of Octaves.	Per Quarter Cask.	Per Hhds.
Port, red seal	77	146	280
" black seal } quality }	90	170	328
Invalid's quality	112	218	423

SPIRITS. In Bond.

COGNAC, the finest imported Old Pale, black cap	26	0
Do. do. in Pint flasks	14	0
Do. fine old, soft Pale ..... yellow cap	22	0
Do. do. in Pint Flasks	12	0
Do. delicate flavor, sells freely, white cap	18	0
Do. do. in Pint Flasks	10	0
Do. fine pale, a capital "pegr" Brandy, b ue dot.	16	0
Do. in Flasks	9	0
Do. ½ Pints	5	10
RUM, the finest old Jamaica	14	0
Do fine "Pineapple"	11	0
GIN, London Old Tom, first quality	13	13
FIELDS GIN	13	8
WHISKY, Irish and Scotch, fine, old, pure, mellow first quality	15	0
GENEVA, in flasks, the best	9	0

SPIRITS IN WOOD.

	Per Gals. Without Jar Rs.	20 Gals. Per Quarter. Cask. Rs.	Per Quarter. Cask. 27 Gall. Rs.
COGNAC, No. 1	9-8	186	...
" " 2	7-8	148	...
" " 3	5-0	111	...
" " 4	5-8	...	139

The Jars can be returned for re-filling. We keep stocks of bright Sherries and Cognacs in wood for this special purpose. In such case, an allowance of Re. 2 per Jar will be made, deducting all outlay for carriage to Godown.

Empty Jars for	Ditto	1 Gall Rs.	1	8 Each
Do.	do.	do.	2 " "	2 0 "
Do.	do.	do.	4 " "	2 8 "

SOLE AGENTS FOR
BISQUIT, DUBOUCHE & Co.'s CELEBRATED COGNACS. In Bond.

* ONE STAR, in great demand	15	0
* ONE STAR, Glass-stoppered Barrel Bottles	16	0
* ONE STAR, Crystal Barrel 2 Gall 1 Dozen	20	0
* ONE STAR, Flasks, per case of 2 doz	16	8
* ONE STAR, Half-Flasks, per case of 4 doz	18	8
** TWO STARS, superior	18	8
*** THREE STARS, superior	21	8
**** FOUR STARS, extra superior recommended	32	8

ASSORTED LIQUEURS.

Each case containing 12 Pint bottles of the most choice per case. Rs. 22. In Bond.

LIQUEURS. Qts. Pts.

CURACAO, Orange and White finest Amsterdam	37	39
CHARTREUSE GREEN per Bottle ..... gold seal	6½	
Do. YELLOW " "	5	
MARASCHINO DI ZARA, best	34	36
NOYAU best	36	
CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen	26	29
ORANGE BITTERS, best	17	—
"KILL THE CROW" BITTERS, a novelty recommended	24	—

INDIA PALE ALE.

All charges included.
Bottled by our London Firm.
Casks containing 3 doz. qts. Rs. 5-8 per doz. Net Cash.
" " 6 " pts. 3-12 " "

COOPER A VATTING OF STOUT AND PORTER.

Bottled by the London Cooper Company.
Casks containing 3 doz. qts. Rs. 5-8 per doz. Net Cash.
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MEMO. OF TERMS.

An order for 3 cases accompanied by cash carries 10 per cent discount off Bond prices.
Three months' Credit without discount to approved Buyers.
Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.
Single Dozen orders subject to 5 per cent. for Cash off Bond price.
N. B.—Forwarding charges we add to the above rates. We guarantee each case to contain its full complement of bottles when despatched, and agree to take back or exchange any Wine that may not be approved of on arrival but not afterwards.
Mofussil Constituents are requested, before taking delivery of their goods, to see that the weight agrees with the Railway receipt.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.
ESTABLISHED IN 1851.
UXBRID

SUPPLEMENT TO

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, APRIL 7, 1876.

ROYAL TITLES BILL.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MARCH 16.

On the Order of the Day for going into Committee on this Bill,

The Marquis of Hartington said—The House will believe me when I say that I undertake the task of moving the amendment which I have placed upon the paper with great reluctance. (Cheers from the Government benches) I remember that my right hon. friend the member for the University of London, when he made some remarks on the introduction of this Bill, stated why it was a matter of very considerable delicacy and very considerable difficulty to deal with. He stated, and his statement is perfectly correct, that it can hardly be supposed that Her Majesty's Ministers have introduced this measure without ascertaining that the proposal they make will not at all events be distasteful to the feelings of Her Majesty. Therefore if we believe, as we must believe, that Her Majesty's feelings are to some extent, however small, interested in this matter, I am sure the House will give me credit for feeling that I am placed in a position which is not only delicate, but difficult, when I venture to submit to the House some reasons why this Bill should not be further proceeded with. Since the introduction of this Bill grave questions have arisen—questions larger and wider than any contemplated at the time it was introduced; larger, certainly, than were foreseen by the people of this country in general; larger than were foreseen by the public Press or by public men in general. (Hear, hear.) And it is the duty of this House not to shrink from the discussion of these issues now that they have been raised—issues which may possibly affect not only the uture administration of our Government in India, but which may also touch the place which the Crown has hitherto held and now holds in the feelings and affections of the people of this country. (Cheers.) Sir, I am very far from imputing any blame to Her Majesty's Government for the introduction of this measure. Some of us might have doubted the necessity—some might doubt the expediency—but very few, I think, upon this side of the House would have been found to oppose warmly the passing of a measure the object of which should be, as stated in the preamble of this Bill, the recognition of the transfer of the Government of India to the direct Government of the Queen. And no one could have felt any doubt that, if such a measure were introduced at all, the present was a most fitting and opportune moment for introducing it (hear, hear) the moment when, for the first time in our history, the eldest son of the Sovereign has visited and made acquaintance with India, and has been cordially and loyally received by all classes of Her Majesty's subjects there. (Cheers.) As to the title itself which Her Majesty is advised to assume, I am ready to admit that, unless the Government was possessed of something of the spirit of prophecy, it would have been difficult for them to foresee the repugnance and distaste with which the proposed title is viewed ("No") by a large portion—I do not say by the whole—of the people of this country. (Cheers.) The feeling which now exists, whether great or small, has been, at all events, perfectly spontaneous in its growth ("Oh," and cheers); it has certainly not been stimulated by articles in the public Press ("Oh," and cheers); it has not been stimulated by speeches in this House. (Hear, hear.) As to the Press, when this proposal was first made the opinion of the Press was almost unanimous in its favour (hear, hear); and when my right hon. friend (Mr. Lowe) thought it his duty upon the introduction of the measure to make some observations upon its scope and objects, what was the objection taken to his speech? It was that my right hon. friend presented a view of our position and prospects in India which were the very reverse of the view likely to commend itself to popular sympathy; and I can imagine no speech less intended or calculated than the speech of my right hon. friend to raise a popular cry against the proposed title. (Cheers and laughter.) Then, Sir, I maintain that the feeling which exists is one of a perfectly spontaneous growth; that from the moment when the real effect of the Bill was known this feeling has been growing in strength from day to day ("No," and cheers), and it must be admitted, I think, by the Government itself that if the Bill is passed, as I suppose it will pass (cheers), and Her Majesty assumes the title which she is to be advised to assume, she will not assume it by that unanimous acclamation of the people of this country which alone, I conceive, would render such a title acceptable to Her Majesty. (Cheers.) While, as I have said, I impute no blame whatever to the Government for the introduction of the measure, I cannot admit that their conduct of the measure has been judicious. The speech in which this Bill was introduced to the House, either intentionally or otherwise, failed to convey to the House the true nature and extent of the issue raised by the proposal of the Government. The First Lord of the Treasury has stated that there has been no mystery in this matter I must take leave to differ from the right hon. gentleman. I think there has been and there is still mystery, and unnecessary mystery (hear, hear); and this unnecessary mystery accounts for much of the repugnance which the measure has created. (Hear.) There was mystery when the right hon. gentleman refused on the introduction of the Bill to tell the House what title Her Majesty would be advised to assume. The right hon. gentleman rested his refusal upon precedent and upon respect to the Royal Prerogative. But if the right hon. gentleman conformed to the strict letter of precedent in my opinion he departed from the spirit. If the right hon. gentleman followed strictly the precedent of the Act of Union, he could point to no precedent for asking the House to consider a measure as to the scope and object of which they were left in entire ignorance. (Hear, hear.) Then as regards respect for the Royal Prerogative, I think that the Royal Prerogative is not concerned in this matter at all. (Hear, hear.) By "the exercise of the Royal Prerogative" I take to be meant the exercise of some power for which the Crown does not require the assent of Parliament. But when a Minister asks the House for powers which Her Majesty does not at present possess, it appears to me there can be no question of Prerogative at all; it is open to Parliament to refuse or to grant these powers precisely under the conditions which may seem most expedient to Parliament. (Hear, hear.) There was mystery again when the right hon. gentleman, in answer to a question from my hon. friend (Mr. Samuelson), refused to state what title Her Majesty would be advised to take. If the right hon. gentleman thought that the answer to a question put by a private member was not a fitting opportunity for giving this information to the House, the right hon. gentleman might at least have informed the House that at a fitting time such a statement would be made, instead of waiting for the second reading and asking the House to pass on the same evening the second reading of a Bill the scope of which they had only just learnt. (Hear, hear.) There was mystery again when the right hon. gentleman refused at the request of the hon. member (Mr. Noel) to give the despatches received on this subject from India. The right hon. gentleman said it would not be expedient to lay on the table these despatches, or extracts from these despatches, and for this reason—"They involved," he said, "political considerations with reference to the particular title contemplated by Her Majesty; considerations which we have scrupulously refrained from introducing, and I trust these debates will be closed without their being introduced." Is there no mystery in such an announcement as this? Political considerations are involved, and these political considerations are not only not to be discussed by this House, but we are not even to be told what these political considerations are. (Hear.) Last of all, there was mystery in the proceedings of the right hon. gentleman when, in answer to my hon. and learned friend (Sir W. Harcourt), he refused to state whether the Governor-General in Council or the Indian Council had been consulted on the subject of this Bill. (Hear, hear.) I return now from the course of the Government in the conduct of this Bill to the Bill itself and the title which it is proposed Her Majesty shall assume. We are told that this proposal is made in the interests of India and in the interests of India alone. We have, however, no information up to this time as to the Indian object which this measure is expected to attain, the Indian advice upon which this measure has been passed, or the Indian results which are expected from it. We have been told that it is merely the completion of an intention formed in 1858—an intention postponed, but an intention which has never been abandoned. Sir, it is not our fault if the conduct of the Government and the Bill itself lead us to suppose there is something more in this proposal than the resumption of an intention formed in 1858. We have the declaration of the Government to which I have just referred, that political considerations are involved as to the particular title which Her Majesty is to assume, and we have the evidence of the preamble of the Bill itself. The preamble recites that by the Act for the better government of India it was enacted that the Government of India, "heretofore vested in the East India Company in trust for Her Majesty, should become vested in Her Majesty, and that India should thenceforth be governed by and in the name of Her Majesty." But that is not a correct recital of the Act for the better government of India. (Hear, hear.) That Act recited "that the territories in the possession or under the government of the East India Company, and all rights vested in them or exercised by them in relation to any territories in India, should become vested in Her Majesty." Well, what is the object of that recital in the preamble? If the reason for this change of title is to be found in political considerations, to which reference is to be avoided if Her Majesty is to be advised to assume more direct and personal power over the whole of India, over the Princes and the people of India, we contend that this is a policy, whether it be right or whether it be wrong, which ought not to have been introduced to the notice of the House in a Bill of this kind—a Bill which, discuss it as we may, cannot be discussed without some reference to considerations personal to Her Majesty the Queen. (Hear, hear.) Then, if I assume that the Government will be willing to alter the preamble as proposed by my hon. and learned friend the member for Oxford, am I also to assume that the Prime Minister will offer to the House some explanation of those mysterious political considerations with which, he said, we ought not to meddle? (Hear, hear.) We have been told that the Princes and the people of India are ardently desirous that the Queen should assume this new title. Well, as to the people of India, we were informed the other night by the noble Lord the Secretary of State for that country that the people of India are politically dumb (cheers); and, therefore, the expression of their ardent desire upon this matter can hardly have influenced Her Majesty's Government. (Hear, hear.) And, as to the Princes themselves who may have expressed some such wish, I would venture to suggest to the House that this new title which Her Majesty is to be advised to assume, can only reach them through the medium of translation. An import point, therefore, for our consideration is, what the English title of the Queen in respect of her Indian possessions is to be, and what is the translation into the Oriental languages by which that title would be made known to our fellow subjects in India. (Hear, hear.) We have not been told by any member of the Government what change in the translation of the title of Her Majesty is to be the result of this measure. I am quite willing to admit that no great amount of information would be conveyed to the House if we were told the Hindoo word by which the title is to be translated. But I think the House ought to be told as precisely as could possibly be done what is the exact scope and significance of the new Indian title which is to be substituted for the present one in the Oriental languages. (Hear, hear.) Further, I maintain that we ought to be told, what, however, we have not been told, that the title of King or Queen is not capable of being translated into the highest term known to the Oriental languages. (Hear, hear.) The Chancellor of the Exchequer the other night gave some reasons for the adoption of the title of Empress, and he related an anecdote of Lord Palmerston, who some years ago insisted in some negotiations with the Persian Government that the term describing Her Majesty should be the highest title known in the Persian language. But the argument derived from that circumstance does not seem to me to go as far as the Chancellor of the Exchequer would imply. What was the view of Lord Palmerston? It was that the title of the Queen should be expressed by the highest title used in that country. He insisted that the Persian Government should render Her Majesty's title by the highest word known in their language. (Hear, hear.) It remains still to be explained why the Queen retaining the ancient title of Queen of Great Brtain and Ireland and of India, that title should not be translated into a fitting word of similar import by the Indian Government. And now I should like to say one word as to the colonial effect of this question. I think nothing could have been better than the spirit of the remarks made with reference to the Colonies by the right hon. gentleman the First Lord of the Treasury upon the first introduction of this Bill. But unfortunately the facts of the case did not bear out the arguments which the right hon. gentleman based upon what he then stated. The right hon. gentleman said, and I believe with perfect truth, that the colonists regard themselves not so much as Canadians or Australians, as Englishmen living in Canada or Australia; and he argued, therefore, that they would regard it rather as a slur than otherwise if, by the enumeration of the Colonial Dominions of the Queen, it was suggested that the Australians and Canadians were no longer British subjects. That, I think, would have been a good argument if the title of Her Majesty had been Queen of the British, or of the English and Irish. But by no stretch of language, by no stretch of imagination, can it be maintained that Canada and Australia are included in Great Britain and Ireland. (Hear, hear.) And therefore it does seem—at first sight at all events—when for the first time one of the dominions of Her Majesty outside Great Britain and Ireland is to be included in the Royal Title, that our colonial fellow-subjects might feel some slur was put upon them by the omission of all reference to the equally important colonial possessions of Her Majesty. (Hear, hear.) But the right hon. gentleman on another occasion took up very different ground. On the second reading of the Bill, speaking of the Colonies, and of the reasons why they were not to be included in the new title, the right hon. gentleman said it was because the colonists are a fluctuating population, they come, they go, they have ample means of maintaining their connexion with the British Crown in the persons of those gentlemen who, having made large fortunes in the Colonies, take up their residence in London, and are presented and attend Her Majesty's Court. That, I think, is not the way in which the Colonies would desire to be regarded, or in which they do regard themselves. (Cheers.) I do not think the Colonies would wish to be represented entirely by those colonists who came over to England. I do not think the Colonies desire to be regarded as composed of a fluctuating population whose only desire is to make fortunes there, and then return home to England. (Hear, hear.) In my view, the Colonies ought to be regarded and are regarded in this House as great English-speaking communities, destined at no distant day to rival the greatness of England herself (cheers), and to spread over all the world the language, the civilization, the laws, and the customs of England. (Renewed cheers.) I do not think that the allegiance and affections of our colonial fellow-subjects will be conciliated when they are spoken of as a "fluctuating population," here to-day and gone to-morrow, and amply represented by those among them who are able to leave the Colonies and come over to England. (Cheers.) Well, Sir, it is for these reasons that this change of title is recommended, for political considerations which are to be scrupulously avoided in the debates in this House, and at the risk of alienating the good will of our fellow-subjects in the Colonies. ("No," and Hear, hear.") These are, as far as I know, the reasons alleged for the change in the style and title of Her Majesty. I know we may be told that this is not a change, but simply an addition. I don't want to quarrel about words, but I maintain that whether it be an addition or a change depends entirely upon the question of the amount of the addition; and I further maintain that an addition such as this which is proposed does amount to a change. It is perfectly true that an addition may be made to a noble structure which shall in no way change its character, but even make it more harmonious. But if you put to an old English castle a Gracian portico or an Italian façade, I venture to think that there will be a change. (Cheers.) My noble friend the member for Haddingtonshire (Lord Elcho) has given notice of an amendment which he will move in case

of the rejection of that which I shall have the honour to move, and which is intended to meet some of the objections to the particular title which Her Majesty is advised to assume. It appears to me that amendment of my noble friend is in part unnecessary, and in part will fail of its object. I think it is unnecessary to tell Her Majesty to cause precedence in all cases to be given to the title of Queen over that of Empress. Our worst fears have not extended so far as to imagine that the title of Queen is to be placed as inferior after that of Empress. (Hear, hear.) But when my noble friend goes on to pray Her Majesty "to confine to Her Majesty's Indian possessions the assumption by the member of the Royal Family of the title of Imperial in addition to that of Royal Highness," it does appear to me that it will be a very poor compliment to our fellow-subjects in India, for whose especial benefit this change is proposed, to tell them that the title of Queen is on all occasions to have precedence over that of Empress, because, in the words of my noble friend, it involves considerations of "just pride and jealousy" on the part of the people of England. (Hear hear.) But even, if I could agree that the object which the noble lord seeks to attain by that amendment was desirable, I cannot think that his amendment meets all the circumstances of the case. We all know that Her Majesty will use whatever powers may be conferred upon her and whatever titles she may be advised to assume with all consideration for the wishes of her people; but I submit that this is a question that is not altogether within the powers even of Her Majesty. (Cheers.) Let this title be assumed, and it is not within the powers of Her Majesty herself to limit precisely the conditions under which it may be used. We ought not to forget that this title is being granted, not for to-day or to-morrow, but for years to come (cheers); and it is impossible to say when once the title has been assumed what may be the future use that may be made of it. It is not possible to say whether at some future time this Imperial title will not, as has been pointed out by my right hon. friend, the member for Greenwich, as it always, he thinks, has done, overshadow, and ultimataly absorb, the ancient Royal title of the Crown. (Cheers.) There, again, Sir, the House has been left with very little—I think, insufficient—information from the Government. How far is it intended to carry this change? Instances innumerable will occur to every one. How are we in future to describe the estates of the Realm? "Queen, Lords, and Commons" we know; but are we to have Queen-Empress, Lords, and Commons? (Cheers.) How is the proclamation of Her Majesty in Council to run? Is "the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty" to become "the Queen and Empress's Most Excellent Majesty?" Will proclamations conclude with "God save the Queen," or "God save the Queen and Empress?" Is the new title to be introduced into the Book of Common Prayer, and are we to pray for "Our Sovereign Lady the Queen and Empress?" These may appear small matters, but I think they are not trivial (cheers); and I hold that information on each and all of these is due to the House from the Government. (Cheers.) All these things whether intended or not make up an amount of change—a great change, which I say is repugnant to the feelings and wishes of the people. (Hear, hear.) I shall not follow the right hon. gentleman into any discussion as to the superiority or otherwise of the title of Empress. It is not because the title of Emperor is superior or inferior to that of King that this title is obnoxious to the people of this country. Emperor may be a very good title for other nations, but it is disliked in this country. King or Queen has been good enough for the people of this country, and if good enough for us we believe it will be good enough for our descendants. (Hear, hear.) As to India, in whose interest it is stated this change is to be made, it is for the Government to show—as they have not shown yet—how the interests of Her Majesty's subjects in India will be influenced by the change. It has been by the subjects of our King or Queen that the rule of Her Majesty has been established in India. It is under the rule of the Queen that measures have lately been inaugurated for the prosperity of the material welfare of that country. It is the son of the Queen who has just been loyally received by Her Majesty's subjects in India; and it is for the Government to show—as they have not shown yet—that the stability of her Empire and the happiness of her subjects are at all involved in the assumption of a title more akin to that of Oriental Princes, whose government she has no desire to imitate and whose traditions she has no wish to revive. (Cheers.) We cannot forget—if the Government forget—that under our Kings and Queens this country has grown great and prosperous. We cannot forget that under the present reign the loyalty which the people of this country have always felt to their Sovereign has, I think I may say, grown to a passion. (Hear, hear.) It is under the Queen as the head of the Constitutional system of Government that we have reached a happiness and a renown which we believe has no parallel in the world (hear, hear); and I trust the time will never come when the people of this country will know their Constitutional Sovereign by any other name than that of Queen. (Loud cheers.) I beg, Sir, to move "That while willing to consider a measure enabling Her Majesty to make an addition to the Royal Style and Title which shall include such Dominions of Her Majesty as to Her Majesty may seem meet, this House is of opinion that it is inexpedient to impair the ancient and Royal dignity of the Crown by the assumption of the style and title of Empress."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer. I can very well understand, Sir, that the noble lord, in taking the course he has felt it his duty to take to-night, must have felt that it was painful to place himself even seemingly in opposition to a measure which, if it is to have the grace it is intended to have, ought to be passed unanimously. (Hear, hear.) I can very well understand the reluctance with which the noble lord has been obliged to state the reasons which have induced him to take a course which I think we must infer from many of his observations would have been against his own judgment—against the judgment which when this measure was first presented to him he was disposed to form—against the judgment, as he confesses, which was formed of it by those who sat in this Assembly, and by those who took a leading part in the formation of public opinion, but whose judgment has been overborne, as he himself described, by what he called an outbreak of spontaneous reluctance on the part of the people, but rather, as I suspect we must call it, by the somewhat less signified name of a panic. (Hear, hear.) I do not know that there is anything unprecedented in an unreasoning panic. These things we have seen in other matters; but I must say of all extraordinary instances of panic none has ever appeared to me so unfounded and absurd as the present. If you were to go into those classes of society to which, I suppose, the noble lord refers, it would seem, from the language reported to be used, that fears were entertained that an attack was to be made on our liberties and that the Constitution of the country was in danger. (Hear, hear.) A notice is put on the Notice Paper of this House pointing to the despotic title of Empress as inconsistent with the free Constitution of this country—fears are entertained and anxieties are expressed which the noble lord must have blushed as he gave vent to them. (Hear, hear.) He said there were fears lest the style of "King, Lords, and Commons" should be changed— there were fears that the Prayer Book should be altered—there were fears lest the name of the Queen, so dear to us for many centuries, and especially during the last 40 years, should be changed. Can anything be more absurd? Is it possible the noble lord was serious? Is it possible that any Ministry, for one moment, would give such advice to the Sovereign? What is the fact? Is it proposed that Her Majesty in respect of a certain part of her Dominions, and for good and sufficient reasons, which I shall presently state, should have added to her titles one in no way superior to the other titles she bears in this country, and Her Majesty will be no less the "Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland" after adding to that title "Empress of India" than the Prince of Wales is less the Prince of Wales because he adds to that title the Duke of Cornwall? (Hear, hear.) It is difficult to argue against panic and prejudice; but I would entreat the House to consider how senseless is the cry which has been raised. But I am told we are not only debarred from taking this step by the reluctance that has been expressed, but also by certain good and sufficient reasons that have been given. The reasons which have been adduced to fortify the position assumed by hon. gentlemen opposite are unreasonable and are self-condemnatory; but it is because such reasons have been adduced, and seriously re-stated to us to-night by the noble lord, I think it is important the House should consider what are the consequences to which they will lead. However much we may desire to call in gentlemen on both sides of the House, and to have a unanimous vote on this occasion, still, if we are debarred from that aid, if we are to be resisted on party grounds (cheers), or any other grounds, in the prosecution of a measure which we believe to be in itself right and proper, and in various ways of importance, and especially if we are to be hindered in proceeding with that measure upon grounds which, if they can be sustained, are of the most serious character, we must make up our minds to fight, to argue the question seriously and earnestly, and to consider what are those grounds which are brought in aid by gentlemen who are rather at a loss for arguments. There have been several speeches made by right hon. gentlemen on the bench opposite at different stages of this discussion—speeches that were intended to convey arguments against the adoption of this title; and if it should unfortunately be the opinion of Parliament that the Titles Bill should not be proceeded with, and if it were to be defeated upon the ground which was held in these arguments, I venture to say a most serious blow would be struck at principles which are dear to England and at interests which are vital to England by the acceptance of such principles as those which emanated from that bench. I refer, not to what has fallen from the noble lord to-night—though to some extent he has given his sanction to arguments used by gentlemen near him,—but I refer especially to speeches we have heard at different stages of these debates, one of them made by the right hon. member for the London University (Mr. Lowe) Are we to abstain from adding to the titles of the Queen a title that will connect her with India lest, forsooth, a time should come when India may be torn from us? (Cheers.) If after having made this proposal we draw back—if, after having proposed that our Sovereign should add to the proud list of her titles one that connects her with that great Empire in the East, we draw back and say it is impossible to proceed with the measure—what will be thought of our determination? For it is the determination of England to maintain its Sovereignty in India. I do not say there are not gentlemen who will repudiate that doctrine, but this I will venture to say: if this measure is defeated and if this title is rejected, that will go forth as one of the reasons. (Cheers and "No, no.") Was the right hon. gentleman really throwing away his efforts? What did he make that speech for? Did it mean anything? I venture to think there was more truth in the general impression which prevailed after this speech had been made, that the right hon. gentleman had some such meaning in his mind, than in the ironical cheers with which my reference to it is now greeted. (Hear, hear.) I must refer to another far more dangerous speech delivered by the right hon. member for Greenwich (Mr. Gladstone) and the peculiar argument which he adduced, and which the noble lord following in his wake has again brought before us to night—I mean the argument which he adduced that if you add this title of Empress of India to the titles of our Sovereign you will in some way change the relations between the Queen or the Sovereigns of England and the Princes of India, that you are in some way impairing their political position, and that you are, under the guise of a formal admission to a title, effecting serious political revolution. If that is the real meaning of, or if it is a fair inference from, the Bill which is now presented to the House, by all means let it be resisted. But let us be cautious; let us beware that in taking that ground we do not sacrifice the position which England really holds; let us beware we do not recede from the position England assumes and which she legitimately holds as the paramount Power in India. I will not trouble myself by following the noble lord into what I may call quibbles as to the particular wording of the preamble of the Bill. (Hear.) These are matters which are to be discussed in Committee. If there is any uncertainty, if there is any doubt as to the propriety of the wording, which I do not believe there is, I will leave it to be discussed in Committee, when we can deal with it satisfactorily. The ground which is taken by my right hon. friend is this:—If you say that the Queen is Empress of India, without some limitation to the territories of the East India Company, you are encroaching on the rights of Princes who are independent of you. That I understand to be the argument, and I say it is not only untrue in fact but most dangerous in tendency, and one most fatal for us to admit. What are these Native Princes? What are their rights? Let me quote what the right hon. member for Greenwich said, for it is important we should have his words before us:—

"I am under the belief that to this moment there are important Princes and States in India over which we have never assumed dominion, whatever may have been our superiority of strength. We are now going by Act of Parliament to assume that dominion. . . . . Does the right hon. gentleman mean to assure us that the Princes of India, who hitherto have enjoyed political supremacy, desire to surrender it through the medium of this Bill?" The Bill, if it passes into an Act, and the title, if Her Majesty assumes it, will not change by one iota the relations which subsist between the Princes of India and ourselves. Let me ask the right hon. gentleman what Princes and States he refers to, and what he means by that word "dominion." In one sense it is true there are many States in India in which Princes are intrusted with the administration of their own affairs; they govern their own territories and exercise sovereign rights within them; and over those States and over those Princes we, in the stricter sense of the term, cannot be said to exercise, and never claimed to exercise, anything in the nature of dominion or sovereignty; and therefore, when the question is raised whether you may use the term "King," or "Queen" as appropriate for the Sovereign of this country in reference to those States I would admit that it would be an inappropriate title, because it cannot be said that the Sovereign of this country exercises kingly authority in the States which are so governed by their Native Princes. But do these States occupy an independent position such as Belgium or Holland or Portugal may be said to held? Are they in the same absolutely free and independent relation to us that any European State is? Nothing of the sort. There is no single State in India which does not acknowledge the British Government as the paramount Power. Let me mention one or two of the incidents of this power. There is no single State which has the right of declaring war or of making treaties. (Mr. Right.—Treaties with us.) Well, if I wanted an illustration of the way in which everything that can be laid hold of is twisted into something like an argument, I could not have a better than that interruption. (Cheers) It is really worth while, as I have touched on this point, and as the interruption reminds me of it, to refer to what I formerly said on the question of the Yarkand Treaty. I stated that two or three years ago Lord Northbrook, in sending an Envoy to Yarkand to conclude a treaty with the ruler of that State, which is not in India, described Her Majesty as the Empress of Hindustan. I was interrupted by the hon. member for Banbury asking whether Yark and was in British India, and I said, "Not at all;" but the inference I drew from the fact stated was this—that Lord Northbrook, the Viceroy of India, sending an Envoy upon an important mission, knew what he was about and had reasons for adopting this particular title, and when you come to look at the treaty he concluded you see, I think, what one of those reasons was. Lord Northbrook, through Mr. Douglas Forsyth, concluded a treaty with the ruler of Yarkand, and this is the 9th article of that treaty:—

"The rights and privileges enjoyed within the dominions of His Highness the Ameer by British subjects under the treaty shall extend to the subjects of all Princes and States in India in alliance with Her Majesty the Queen; and if, with respect to any such Prince or State, any other provisions relating to this treaty or to other matters should be considered desirable, they shall be negotiated through the British Government."

There is an illustration of the relations we hold with these various States. They are not absolutely independent. They cannot make war against foreigners or among themselves; they cannot make treaties except with ourselves; they cannot regulate their succession except with our consent. Does that look like independence? Why cannot they regulate their succession without our consent? Because we stand in the relation of the Paramount Power towards them as what may be called, roughly, feudatory and subordinate States, and because we occupy towards them that position which is most accurately described—of all the titles that I am aware of—by that of Emperor. That was the title which we gave to those who occupied the paramount position in India long ago. That was the title held by the Rulers of Delhi, the Lords Paramount in former days. [Sir G. Campbell—"No."] I do not mean to say that is the word in the native language, but it is the word which, if you take up any Indian history of those times, you will find that in nine cases out of ten an Englishman used when he spoke of the Ruler and Emperor of Delhi. (Hear, hear.)

Sir G. Campbell here rose to explain how the British Government had translated the title, but he was met with loud cries of "Order," which induced him to desist.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer continued—I will not, Sir, put my authority on Indian matters against that of my hon. friend the member for Kirkcaldy; but allow me, as an illustration of the use that is made, and authoritatively made, of that title, to read a short extract from a document the authority of which I think will not be denied by right hon. gentlemen opposite. I will quote from the celebrated Adoption Despatch, written by Lord Canning when the right hon. member for Greenwich was a member of the Government, to all the Chiefs of India, and which is often held as the *Magna Charta* of those Chiefs. In paragraph 18, Lord Canning speaks of the Emperors of Delhi. (Hear, hear.) Lord Canning is recommending to Her Majesty's Government that he should be authorized by the Government to issue a general summons to the States of India, authorizing them to adopt according to their own customs; and he gives these reasons in his despatch to Her Majesty's Government:—

"A time so opportune for the step can never occur again. The last vestiges of the Royal House of Delhi, from which, for our own convenience, we had long been content to accept a vicarious authority, have been swept away. The last pretender for the representations of the Peishwah has disappeared. The Crown of England stands forth the unquestioned ruler and Paramount Power in all India, and is, for the first time, brought face to face with its feudatories. There is a reality in the Suzerainty of the Sovereignity of England which has never existed before, and which is not only felt but eagerly acknowledged by the Chiefs."

That was the proposal made by Lord Canning to the Government of which the right hon. member for Greenwich was a leading member. [Mr. Gladstone was understood to say that the words of the despatch were, "Royal House of Delhi."] Every term is caught up; the very epithet "royal" is caught up. That epithet we may discuss afterwards; but the proposition of the right hon. member for Greenwich is not directed against any particular term, such as "Royal," or "Imperial," but against the use of the term, "India." (Cheers.) That is, he says, the assumption of an authority we have no right to assume. [Mr. Gladstone—"Quote the words."] I am sure I do not want to misrepresent the right hon. gentleman's words. He made it an objec-

tion—if it is not an objection I do not know how to deal with it—he made it an objection to our taking this title that apparently we were going by Act of Parliament to assume a dominion which we do not now possess. (Hear, hear.) I do not wish to weary the House by going through the restrictions which you put upon these Native States, or rather through the details of the relations in which they stand to the Paramount Power, but I may mention one, for it is very important. I find that in these independent States we legislate for our own subjects within the territory of those States. We passed an Act in the year 1869 declaring that—

"The Governor-General of India shall have power, at meetings for the purpose of making laws and regulations, to make laws and regulations for all British subjects of Her Majesty within the Dominions of Princes and States in India in alliance with Her Majesty, whether in the service of the Government of India or otherwise."

But let me ask the House to consider this. What happened after the Mutiny? What was the course which we pursued towards those Princes who were said to have been ruling their own States? We put some of them on their trial. On what charge? On the charge of disloyalty. Disloyalty to whom? Disloyalty, of course, in our view of the matter, to the Paramount Power; but in the view of my right hon. friend opposite, it was nothing of the sort. I am sorry to have detained the House by entering much into this point. (Cheers.) But I have felt it necessary to do so—not that it is a matter that we would have desired to bring forward or to press on the House, but we are driven to it. (Hear, hear.) Nothing could have been further from the intentions of Her Majesty's Government—nothing, I am sure, could be further from the heart or the feelings of Her Majesty—than that an opportunity for taking a step which was intended to be of a gracious and a purely complimentary character should be made the occasion for strife and debate. (Hear, hear.) It is not our fault. (Cheers.) We have not raised these points. They have been raised by others; and they are pressed—weak as they are, dangerous as they are—in order that the panic and the prejudice may not seem to be without some foundation. (Hear, hear.) There is another argument pressed into the service to which I give almost as little weight; because I feel that it is not a sound argument; that it has no real foundation; that it has been an afterthought called in in aid. I mean the argument with regard to the Colonies. The case of the Colonies differs wholly from the case of India. The Colonies are always with us, and all we have is theirs. (Laughter from the Opposition, followed by cheers.) There has been no change in their relations such as there has been in the relations between Englan and India. What was the occasion for the alteration, if you like so to call it, but the addition as we call it, in the title of the Sovereign in regard to India? It was because a change was made in the relations between Englland and India, by India being brought into new and direct relations with the Sovereign of England. It was meet and right that there should be a corresponding addition made to the titles of the Sovereign to mark the change by which India was brought under her direct rule. But there has been no such change in respect to the Colonies. The colonists are men who have gone out from among us—men of our own stock and kindred; and there is no relation between the proposal that Her Majesty should take a title directly marking her connexion with our Indian Empire as the Sovereign Paramount of the whole of India and any proposal that may be made in regard to the Colonies. (Hear, hear.) But there are many who, not going the length of my right hon. friend the member for Greenwich, or arguing that we ought not to assume any Indian title at all, yet say, "By all means let Her Majesty take a title to mark her dominion in India, only do not let it be the title of Empress." Well, in the first place, what title is it to be? [Several hon. members—"Queen."] I have already shown that, for one reason, the title of Queen would not accurately represent the relations which our Sovereign bears to the States which are governed by their own native Princes. It means at once too much and too little: too much, because it would seem to imply that she had some direct concern in the government of such a State as that of Indore or Gwalior; too little, because it would fail to convey to the Indian mind that which you wish to convey—that is to say, that Her Majesty occupies the position of Paramount Power in India. Now, when you are dealing with the question as an Indian question, when you are proposing that Her Majesty should assume a title that will be appropriate to mark her position in India, I must ask the House to consider whether we should pay more attention to the evidence of England or to the evidence of India itself on this matter. (An Hon. Member—"There is no evidence.") No evidence! I would like to ask—Is it not some evidence that the Governor-General of India himself should have thought it necessary and proper and right to put into so solemn a document as that to which I have referred the title of Empress of Hindostan? (Hear.) I venture to say that you would find, from many Indian newspapers and from Indian conversation, that the title "Empress" is one that has been trembling upon the lips of the English-speaking portion of Her Majesty's subjects in India. We are told by one hon. gentleman in his amendment that, inasmuch as the title could not be accurately translated into any native language, it does not signify what sort of title you give to Her Majesty provided you translate it into a sufficiently dignified Indian or Mahomedan title. According to him, the title might be Grand Duchess or anything else, provided you translate it by a sufficiently dignified native term. The noble lord himself told us just now that, after all, this is a title we should have to translate, and that upon that translation everything depended. But does the noble lord or do hon. gentlemen suppose that the educated and leading people of India do not understand English as well as we do ourselves? (Hear, hear.) Does he suppose that they do not know the shades of difference between one title and another, and that they do not understand why it is that we do not like the adoption of a title which they have marked out as being the proper one? But it is said they have not so marked it out. It happens that two or three addresses were presented to Her Majesty some years ago upon the happy recovery of the Prince of Wales from illness. I have addresses here from the ex-King of Oude and from the Rajah of Dholpore. I have also an address—one that deserves attention—from another native Prince, whose distinguished position and high character have recently been prominently acknowledged—I mean the Maharajah of Jeypore, who was selected by the Governor-General to sit upon that most important enquiry in the Baroda case, and who was selected because he was the representative of one of the most ancient and distinguished families in India. It is written in English; it is not a translation, it is the original address. It was sent in the year 1872, and it begins, in this way:—"To Her Most Gracious Majesty Victoria, Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Colonies, Empress of Hindostan." (Cheers.) I will not attempt to weary the House by going further into this question. I think that I have, at all events, set forth some grounds for believing that this excitement, which I venture to call an unreasonable panic, is destitute of any clear foundation. (Cheers.) I think that the arguments that have been brought forward against the course that has been proposed are not only unsound and baseless, but are also most dangerous to be put forward. (Cheers.) Those who gave advice to Her Most Gracious Majesty had under their consideration the fact that the original transfer of India to the direct government of the Crown was till incomplete for want of the adoption of a suitable title. (Hear.) They thought that the auspicious occasion of the visit of the Prince of Wales to India, which had called forth most hearty and ardent expressions of loyalty and devotion from the Princes of India, was an occasion on which they should advise Her Majesty to adopt a suitable title with reference to India. They thought that they might at least trust to the personal confidence which the people of India would feel in the character of Her Majesty, whom they had known and loved so long, that they, at all events, would not misunderstand the meaning of the step that was to be taken. I do not believe they have misunderstood it. I believe the people of India will feel that this is a compliment paid to them, that it will rejoice the hearts of a great number of them, that it will carry satisfaction to the minds of all those who know what British rule has done and still does for them, and that they will indeed be disappointed if, through prejudice here, however created, they shall be deprived of the honour and advantage which they may anticipate from the step which we have advised Her Majesty to take. (Cheers.)

Sir W. Harcourt agreed with the Chancellor of the Exchequer that this was a measure which, if possible, ought to be unanimously passed; but how was it that in the same breath the right hon. gentleman told the House that this measure had created throughout the country an unreasonable panic? (Dissent and cries of "Hear.") You could not have unanimity among people who were subject to unreasonable panic. The right hon. gentleman had not mentioned how many were subject to unreasonable panic; at all events, a considerable portion of the people, and, as far as he (Sir W. Harcourt) could judge the greater portion of the Press of this country were subject to what the right hon. gentleman called unreasonable panic. What the House had to take care of was that they did not pass a measure which would create unreasoning panic in India. What did the right hon. gentleman mean by saying that the Colonies stood in a totally different position from India; that the Colonies were "always with us," whereas India was something different? was India "the Prodigal" in the opinion of the right hon. gentleman? (Laughter.) Whatever the right hon. gentleman had shown, he had at least shown that this Bill involved a consideration of profound policy. The right hon. gentleman had not attended to the warning which the First Minister gave the House not to discuss Indian policy in connexion with this measure; for he had gone into the matter at great length. He (Sir W. Harcourt) believed one of the most important aspects of this measure was its Indian policy. It was that policy which was its whole justification, for it had no justification in English policy. (Hear.) The right hon. gentleman said truly that these were very dangerous questions, and it was for that reason he (Sir W. Harcourt) deplored they had been raised on this Bill. But these questions must be raised when the Government told the House the Bill was necessary for their policy in India, and the Government must answer the question, "What is that policy?" The responsibility with reference to the raising of these questions rested with those who had forced this Bill upon an unwilling people. ("Oh!" and "Hear, hear.") He would not shrink from meeting the right hon. gentleman upon the question of Indian policy. If the Government had told the House that this was an Indian policy which was approved by the natural advisers of the country and the Crown—by the Governor-General in Council and the Council of India in England—it would have been accepted; but the First Minister said the questions of policy were so dangerous that the House must not discuss them, and the Government could not lay any information before the House on so difficult a subject as this. And then the Chancellor of the Exchequer came forward with evidence that the word "Empress" was trembling on the lips of people in India, and he read an address from an Indian prince in which the word "Empress" was used. But why had not the Government laid before the House evidence from India that the Princes of India desired that title to be adopted by Her Majesty, and that the Governor-General in Council and the Council of India in London had examined this policy and approved it? A foundation would then have been laid for this Bill. These Princes were not feudatories, they were not subjects—in one sense they were, and in another sense they were not independent powers. They did not occupy with regard to the English Sovereign the relative position that the Khedive of Egypt held with regard to the Sultan, because whereas we dealt with them by treaty, the Sultan dealt with the Khedive by Firman. He fully concurred in the assertion that they were not altogether independent Powers like Switzerland and Denmark, and did not occupy the position of the independent German States Saxony and Bavaria. Neither could they be all placed exactly upon the same footing, because they differed not only in their various positions among themselves, but also in their relations with the English Government. On the whole, if he were to attempt to describe their position as regarded England in a single phrase, he should be inclined to call them "protected allies." In a paper which the Chancellor of the Exchequer read, Lord Canning referred to "our alliance with these Princes." He perfectly admitted that they were under our substantial control, but asserted that the policy of this country had always been to respect and preserve their nominal independence, and it was this nominal independence which was now in question. The right hon. gentleman the First Lord of the Treasury, in announcing the intended journey of the Prince of Wales to India last year, said that among these great populations there were at least 90 reigning Sovereigns—that was the phrase which the first Minister of the Crown had used in reference to those Indian Princes. The manner of treating these Native Princes of India was one of the most dangerous and difficult questions of Indian policy. He would read a description of what their situation actually was according to the high authority of the hon. baronet the member for Kirkcaldy. The hon. baronet in his book, from which he had derived much information upon Indian matters, thus described the position of the Indian Princes:—

"Indeed, in all our transactions with Native States, however we may exercise real power we have never yet in form assumed the imperial superiority of our predecessors. We still treat with small Native States as in name our equals, and make little distinction between great Princes, rebellious Governors, and petty Chiefs, as if all alike were absolute and unlimited Sovereigns. Even when forcing measures upon them we do it in the form of a treaty between two great Governments while many measures which should be forced upon them are not insisted upon because we only violate their independence in political necessities. It would be much better formally to assume the feudal superiority of India. . . . It is only in this way that we can hope gradually to extinguish the Native States, which consume so large a portion of the revenues of the country," &c.

That he believed to be an accurate description of the existing position and treatment by us of the Native Princes of India, and that is a policy of a certain school of whom the hon. baronet the member for Kirkcaldy disapproves, thinking that it would be better, as he says, formally to assume the feudal superiority of India. And that, as he understood it, was the object of this Bill—to assume formally the superiority of India, because, as the hon. baronet said, "it is only in this way that we can hope gradually to extinguish the Native States which consume so large a portion of the revenues of the country." ("Hear, hear," from Mr. Smollett.) Doubtless the hon. member supported the Bill on that ground.

Mr. Smollett—I only cheered in derision. ("Hear," and a laugh.)

Sir W. Harcourt observed that hon. members on his side of the House were so accustomed to the derision of the hon. member for Cambridge that they really did not know when he was actuated by another motive. ("Hear" and a laugh.) The statement to which he had referred showed that in touching this subject we were dealing with very important questions. This formal assumption of the fendal superiority of India was a matter with which we had not hitherto attempted to deal, and he could not see the object of attempting to deal with it at the present time, unless we proposed by this Bill to inaugurate a new Indian policy. ("No.") Well, then, if we did not intend to inaugurate a new Indian policy, why had the Bill been introduced? (Hear.) Although, as the Chancellor of the Exchequer had truly said, these Princes were not substantially independent of us, we had hitherto respected their susceptibilities and had made treaties—seven volumes of treaties—with them, and had ceded territories to them "in full sovereignty;" and why should we now "formally assume the feudal supremacy over them?" In the proclamation by the Queen to the Princes, Chiefs, and people of India in 1858, on the transfer of the Government of that country from the East India Company to the British Crown, the language used was as follows:—

"We hereby announce to the Native Princes of India that all treaties and engagements made with them by or under the authority of the Honourable East India Company are by us accepted, and will be scrupulously maintained, and we look for the like observance on their part." That was not the language of a Sovereign towards her subjects, nor, indeed, even of a Lord Paramount towards his vassals. The document then proceeded thus:—

"We desire no extension of our present territorial Possessions; and while We will permit no aggression upon Our Dominions or Our Rights to be attempted with impunity, We shall sanction no encroachment on those of others. We shall respect the Rights, Dignity, and Honour of Native Princes as Our own; and We desire that they, as well as Our own subjects, should enjoy that prosperity and that social advancement which can only be secured by internal peace and good government.

"We hold Ourselves bound to the Natives of Our Indian territories by the same obligations of Duty which bind Us to all Our other subjects; and those obligations, by the blessing of Almighty God, we shall faithfully and conscientiously fulfil.

"Firmly relying Ourselves on the truth of Christianity, and acknowledging with gratitude the solace of Religion, We disclaim alike the right and the desire to impose our convictions on any of Our subjects. We declare it to be Our Royal Will and pleasure that none be in any wise favoured, none molested or disquieted, by reason of their religious faith or observances; but that all shall alike enjoy the equal and impartial protection of the law; and We do strictly charge and enjoin all those who may be in authority under Us, that they abstain from all interference with the religious belief or worship of any of Our subjects, on pain of Our highest displeasure.

"And it is Our further will that, so far as may be, Our subjects, of whatever race or creed, be freely and impartially admitted to offices in Our service, the duties of which they may be qualified, by their education, ability, and integrity, duly to discharge.

"We know, and respect, the feelings of attachment with which the Natives of India regard the lands inherited by them from their ancestors; and we desire to protect them in all rights connected therewith, subject to the equitable demands of the State; and we will that generally, in framing and administering the law, due regard be paid to the ancient rights, usages, and customs of India."

The nominal independence, therefore, of the Native Princes was respected in that Proclamation. It had been said that it was in contemplation at the time that document was issued to assert the feudal superiority of the Crown over the Indian Princes; then why had not that course been adopted? It was not adopted then because it was not thought prudent so soon after the Mutiny to offend the susceptibilities of the Native Princes. No attempt had been made to lay before the House of Commons the views held by those Princes on the subject. It had been said that this Bill had raised an unreasoning panic in England; but if that were true, why should it not equally raise an unreasoning panic in India? (Hear, hear.) Dealing with the new title of Empress which it was proposed that the Queen should adopt, he ventured to think that nothing could be more dangerous or more unfortunate than the choice of a title which would make Her Majesty appear in any way to represent the Empire of the Moguls. What were the associations connected with the Mogul Empire? The existing States of India were largely found-

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ed upon the overthrow of that power, and had revolted from it in consequence of its religious persecutions and its tyranny; and the result would be most disastrous if we were to tell the Mahrattas, the Rajah of Indore, the Nizam of Deccan, and the other Native Princes that Her Majesty was about to make herself the representative of the fallen Empire. He could not conceive anything more unstatesmanlike or unsound in policy than a proposal to represent to the people of India that the Queen was the representative of a Monarchy and an Empire against which they had, albeit unsuccessfully, rebelled. He doubted very much whether it was wise to attempt to masquerade under Eastern titles and manners at all. He lately read a very remarkable chapter in a book the author of which, speaking of the Empire of the Mogul, said that our strength in India had depended mainly upon the distinctiveness of our Western civilization. "The black coat," it was said in the article from which he quoted, "had founded a more permanent dynasty in India than was ever established by the turban." It would be far better, he thought, to keep to our own title than to attempt to travesty the Empire of the Mogul. Sir James Mackintoch once said it was a very unsafe thing to have a Sultanized Governor-General, and it was not wise even in India to Sultanize the Crown. Therefore, as far as the Indian part of the question was concerned he thought it was a case of not proven. Why could they not leave well alone? The Queen had been and was powerful, honoured, and respected in India, and the Prince of Wales as her heir had been received with quite as much honour as if he had been the son of an Emperor. Having raised this question, why did the Government not come to the House of Commons and the country and state that they had asked the advice of those on whom they could rely, and that in their opinion the course to be taken was wise and prudent? They came with references to Indian newspapers and scraps from the ex-King of Oude. He regarded the Bill from this point of view as one of the most dangerous measures ever introduced. ["Oh!" and laughter.] Hon. members might laugh, and he hoped he might be mistaken, but in his opinion it was not wise to let off political fireworks in a powder magazine. If the Indian ground upon which this Bill was founded was gone what else was there? The Government did not bring in the Bill to satisfy the English people, and even if they had done so it was clear that a feeling of repugnance to the measure was growing day by day. This repugnance would not be removed by the statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer that it was due to an unreasonable panic or a foolish prejudice. It had been said that the Press had changed its opinion on this subject, and this was perfectly true, but the reason of the change was to be found in the fact that a steady current of public opinion had set in against the Bill. This *parvenu* title had offended a proud and ancient people, because they feared that they should lose the name of Queen, which they had so long revered, and which might be absorbed in that of Empress. The right hon. gentleman had said that the Bill would not make a change in, but simply an addition to existing titles. His noble friend (the Marquis of Hartington) had disposed very well of this point by means of an architectural illustration, but perhaps an addition to that illustration might be permitted. If they were to build the Pavilion at Brighton on the Abbey of Westminster, to superadd to the Chapel of Henry the Seventh the Pagoda at Kew, or to take the venerable wormeaten chairs, which had no jewel except the shapeless stone of Scone, and trick them out in the guise of the Peacock Throne of Delhi, they would have certainly made an addition, and they would also have made a change—a change which could not possibly be agreeable to the sentiments and sympathies of English people. (Hear.) Johnson, in his dictionary, said that an Emperor was a monarch of title superior to that of King, and he believed it to be true, as a matter of fact, that an Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire was admitted to take precedence of a King. For this reason the title of Emperor had absorbed that of King in all countries were the two titles existed. The Prime Minister had quoted Spenser in order to prove that the word Emperor was not an un-English, but it seemed to him that if the quotation from Spenser proved anything it proved that the word was an exotic which would not grow on English soil. Spenser did not know Elizabeth as Empress, but as Queen. He wrote of her—

"Behold her princely mind aright, and write thy Queen anew."

He hoped that to the end of time female Sovereigns of the British Empire would be known as Queens and not as Empresses. He believed the English nation would rather see their Sovereign the first and most ancient Queen than the last and newest Empress. (Hear, hear.) In a matter of this kind everything rested upon the name which was used. Could it be supposed that the associations connected with the Throne would not be altered if, in addition to or substitution for that of Queen the title of "Protectors," "President," or "Empress" was used? He should like to ask whether, in the event of the Bill passing, the speech with which Parliament was opened was to be known as that of the Queen, or the Empress, or both; or whether Indian appeals heard by the Judicial Committee were to be described as appeals to the Empress in Council. The English people preferred the substance of ancient greatness to the glitter of modern names, and though in some quarters it was supposed that the Bill was a purely Conservative measure, he could only say that on a question like the present all men were Conservative, and agreed in thinking that the Crown should be brought as little as possible under discussion. (Hear, hear.) It was the business of the House of Commons to discuss the questions that agitated the public mind of the country, and whether those who opposed this Bill were right or wrong, they must have a right to discuss questions of this kind. He thought that the policy of the Conservative party was not unnecessarily to agitate questions affecting the fundamental institutions of the country. Why, then, had they agitated this question? The right hon. gentleman had talked of his noble friend acting on this question against his own judgment. Did he think that all those who sat on his side of the House approved this measure? On the contrary, many of those we would vote with him to-night regretted as much as the Opposition that this question had been brought forward, and the right hon. gentleman knew it perfectly well. They had often heard objections to a sensational policy, but there was one thing to which he objected even more than a sensational policy, and that was melodramatic legislation on questions affecting the Crown. (Hear, hear.) The right hon. gentleman at the head of the Government concluded his speech the other night by saying that this measure would add to the splendour of Her Majesty's Throne and the security of her Empire. He believed that the right hon. gentleman was profoundly mistaken, and that this was not the opinion of the English people. They did not think so meanly of the splendour of the Throne as to suppose that its ancient greatness and simple majesty could derive any fresh lustre from outlandish gewgaws or tawdry decorations. And as to the security of Her Majesty's Empire, if it were not too deeply rooted in the traditions of the past and the confidence of the nation, the Government would go far to shake it by these inauspicious proposals. (Cheers.)

Mr. P. Wyndham agreed with the Chancellor of the Exchequer that the Bill would not touch the relations between the Queen and the Indian Princes, and that the title of Queen was not applicable to her position in India.

Sir E. Colebrooke argued in favour of some unanimous agreement, to be brought about by the withdrawal of the Bill, and pointed out that the title of Queen was naturalized in India and would not require to be translated. Sir W. Fraser expressed his belief that the Bill would produce an excellent effect in India.

Mr. O'Shaughnessey and Mr. Laing supported the Resolution; Mr. Hermon spoke against it; and Mr. Beresford Hope, though he intended to vote against the Resolution, which he regarded as a Party move, doubted greatly the propriety of the title of Empress, and urged that it ought to be localized.

Mr. Grant Duff regretted that debate on this question had not been avoided by a preliminary understanding between the two sides, as was usual in Bills referring to the Royal Family. He admitted that much unsound doctrine had been laid down on his side about the relations between the British Government and the Indian Princes. His contention was that their position was so well settled that it was unnecessary to stamp it by a title, especially by one so unpopular as the title of Empress.

Mr. Chaplin attributed the ungracious opposition to this Bill entirely to the speeches of Mr. Lowe and Mr. Gladstone. As to the repugnance of the public, he asked where, when, and how it had been manifested. Certainly Mr. Lowe and Mr. Gladstone had proved that they were no judges of public opinion. That some addition to Her Majesty's Title was desirable, he assumed to be generally admitted, and he argued that the objection to the Imperial title was purely sentimental. Mr. Chaplin also animadverted sharply on the wonderful versatility of the Liberal Press on this subject, and concluding from it that this was a deliberate and calculated Party opposition, he said that the duty of the Conservative Party was clear—to resist to the last this unreasonable opposition.

Mr. Roebuck recapitulated the circumstances which had led to the introduction of the Bill, and came to the conclusion that the title of Empress, if confined to India, was unobjectionable and exactly described Her Majesty's relation to India. He severely rebuked Mr. Gladstone's mischievous and unpatriotic references to the position of the Indian Princes.

Lord Elcho was also in favour of the title of Empress, if localized in India, and argued that, after assenting to the paragraph in the Address relating to this subject, to throw this Bill out would be to ask the Queen to stultify herself. Upon this,

Mr. Sullivan interposed, and appealed to the Speaker whether the introduction of the Sovereign's name by way of menace to influence the debate was not a breach of order. Mr. Speaker replied that it was, and if he had believed that Lord Elcho had intended to make this use of the Sovereign's name he should have called him to order.

Mr. Anderson spoke against the title of Empress, the assumption of which, he prophesied, would be the first step in the decadence of the Empire; and Mr. Denison spoke warmly in favour of the Bill.

Mr. Forster complained of the haste with which the Bill was being pressed forward, and maintained that the Resolution would not stop the Bill, for it was now universally admitted that there was no abstract objection to recognize the transfer of India to the Crown by an addition to the Queen's title. But there was no necessity to select a title so distasteful to the English people as Empress, especially as whatever the title chosen it must be translated by the same Oriental word. It was impossible to localize the title, and the present was the most inopportune moment to make a change which, among other inconveniences, might lead the thinking working men of the country to doubt whether, after all, Monarchy might not be tainted by association with Imperialism.

Lord G. Hamilton criticized the grammar and language of the Resolution, which he showed implied that it was the House which was to impair the ancient and Royal dignity of the Crown by assuming the title of Emperor. In reply to Mr. Gladstone, he showed that there was no such thing in India as a Prince possessing political supremacy. To carry this Amendment would create embarrassment in India, where there was universal approval of the measure. Lord George denied, also, that there was any evidence of the repugnance of the people of England to this title, and, if there were, he maintained that the interests of India should not be sacrificed to it.

Mr. Disraeli said no doubt the hon. nember for Kirkcaldy and the hon. member for Dumfries who had given notice of an amendment wished to address the House, and he would take care that they should have an attentive hearing. As far as he himself was concerned, he was ready to address the House if necessary, but he was so satisfied with the course of the debate that he was perfectly ready to waive his right, if he might call it so, to address the House, and would listen to the two hon. gentlemen, if they would favour the House with their opinion before the division. (Hear.)

After a few words from Mr. M. Lloyd and Mr. E. Noel, The House divided. The numbers were;—

For the adjournment	192
Against	324
Majority against the adjournment	—132

The announcement of the numbers was received with loud and protracted cheering.

Mr. James said it was desirable that this subject should be further considered out of doors, and he moved that the House do now adjourn. (Cries of "No!")

Mr. Disraeli—Sir,—I have sat in this House nearly 40 years, and I have never heard such an unconstitutional reason given for the adjournment of the House as that which I have listened to with shame from the hon. member. (Cheers.) After the significant vote which has just been given, I was prepared to repeat the proposal I made before the division. I believe there are only two hon. members who are really anxious to address the House, and I am sure that the House is prepared to listen to them. (Hear, hear.) The experience in Parliament of the hon. gentleman who has moved the adjournment is not very great, and he will therefore allow me to assure him that it is not a Constitutional reason for adjourning a discussion in order to stir up animosities outside this House. (Hear, hear.) I hope that the hon. member will not persist in this motion. If he does, I shall divide the House again, and I shall take that division as significant of the opinion of the House on the Bill. (Cheers.)

The Marquis of Hartington—I had and have no desire for the previous division (ironical cheers) except to meet the wishes and convenience of the House; and if I did not venture before the last division to offer my advice, it was because the discussion upon the adjournment was so short that I was unable to gather, with any accuracy, what was the real opinion of the House with regard to the adjournment. The demand for an adjournment did not seem to me to be an unfair one under the circumstances, but, as the great preponderance of feeling in the House is clearly in the opposite direction, I trust the debate will be allowed to proceed. (Cheers.) I am not going to say that this is not a Party question, but I certainly have no desire to adopt the tactics of Party warfare in dealing with it, and I hope the motion for adjournment will not be pressed.

The motion was then withdrawn.

Mr. E. Noel, in resuming the debate, remarked that if this had been made a Party question it was owing to the way in which the Government had forced it upon the House. (Hear, hear.) If the Prime Minister, in accordance with precedent, had consulted the leader of the Opposition before introducing the Bill, all unseemly discussion would have been avoided. (Cheers.)

Sir G. Campbell said the hon. and learned member for Oxford had in the course of the discussion quoted from a book of his published some 25 years ago, or, rather had misquoted it in an intolerable way. The hon. and learned member had first read a passage on one subject, and then, going three pages further on, had tacked to the quotation another passage on a totally different subject. (Much laugher.) The noble lord had not said anything in support of his motion; his whole argument had gone to show there should be no Bill at all. He thought the Chancellor of the Exchequer had clearly established that the object of the Bill was to have a power paramount in India. It was true the young Indians who were given to tall talk and were inclined to magnify everything Indian and to minimize everything English already called the Queen Empress, and if Parliament now were to sanction this title the effect of it would be to induce them still more to think India a more important country than England.

The House divided, and the numbers were—

For the amendment.....	200
Against	305
Majority	—105

The amendment was therefore negatived.

The House went into Committee on the Bill, and progress was immediately reported.

The other business was disposed of, and

The House adjourned at 10 minutes to 2 o'clock.

SEASON REPORTS.

THE following Season Reports for the week ending 29th ultimo are published for general information:—

Kurrachee.—Rain general on 15th; in Badani Tapa, Taluka Dadu, accompanied with hail-stones. Strong winds in Sehwan have blown down crops. River rising on 25th, 6 feet 8 inches against 4 feet 10 inches on same date last year.

Shikarpore.—Weather daily warmer. Wheat harvest commencing; crops good. Mango blossom injured by blight in Larkana Taluka.

Hyderabad.—Weather sultry. Fever prevailing in Hyderabad and Mirpur Khas Talukas. Small-pox still in Badin Taluka. Rivir rising. Rabi reaping progressing.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Weather cloudy. Rabi crops being reaped; very superior in dehs Thul, Tangwani.

Ahmedabad.—Weather warm. Cholera in Dhandhuka and Viramgam.

Kaira.—Weather cloudy. No change as regards crops.

Surat.—Cholera in Surat, cases 3, deaths 2; in Bardoli, cases 7, deaths 6; in Mandvi, cases 4, deaths 2

Broach.—No change.

Khandesh.—Weather hot. Fever in three talukas.

Nasik.—Rabi crops harvested. Cattle-disease in Niphad Taluka. Small-pox in Igatpuri Taluka.

Tanna.—Reaping of rabi completed. Small-pox in almost all talukas.

Poona and Ahmednuggur.—No change.

Sholapore.—Weather very warm. Health good.

Satara.—Harvesting of late crops nearly completed. Public health good except in Man, where measles have appeared.

Belgaum.—Rain 21 cents. Cholera continues in five talukas.

Dharwar.—Rain 8 cents, total 90 cents. No material change in state of crops and public health, excepting an increase of cholera in Ranibennur and Gadag talukas.

Kanara.—Reaping of rabi on Coast commenced. Cholera continues in Balaghat.

Kaladgi.—Rabi reaping completed in four talukas. Cholera in four talukas, 38 deaths. Cattle-disease in Muddebihal Taluka.

Rajkote.—Health good. Cholera in Morvi Taluka, cases 134, deaths 61.

Wadhwan.—Weather cloudy. Cholera throughout Jhalawad, 204 cases, 96 deaths.

Baroda.—Reaping of rabi and cotton crops finished.

Ratnagiri.—(Report for the week ending 21st ultimo.) Powta crops all cut, the other rabi crops are being cut. Cholera prevails in the Rajapore Taluka.

General Remarks.—Rabi harvest nearly finished. Cholera in Kattywar, Ahmedabad, Surat, and Southern Mahratta Country. Small-pox in Bombay, Tanna, and Poona.